The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1896. NO. 10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8,23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7,30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.25	8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6,42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3.	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12 53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3 32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

THE FRIEND OF LABOR.

Penrose Has Constantly Voted for the Workingman.

HIS MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

Influence Always Cast With the Masses of the People.

MANY BILLS HE HAS FATHERED.

Splendid Speech at the Mass Meeting Called to Protest Against the Extortions of the Philadelphia Traction Company—His Work for Legislation Reducing the Hours of Labor and Raising the Age of Child Labor.

Boies Penrose has above everything else been the consistent advocate of all measures looking to the uplifting of labor. He has worked and voted for every labor bill introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature for the past ten years. Many of the most important labor laws now on the statute books of the commonwealth owe their origin to Boies Penrose. His interest in the cause of labor in his own city has frequently been shown both in private and in public. Last winter he was one of those who spoke at the monster mass meeting held in the Academy of Music to protest against the extortions of the Union Traction company.

At that meeting he said among other things:

"In the past ten years the traction companies of Philadelphia have frequently excited by their acts the protests of an aroused public sentiment, but upon no previous occasion has public sentiment been so generally and justly excited against them as it is today. The Union Traction company has acquired possession of all the street railway lines in Philadelphia except one. This consolidation has not, as was claimed, given a single advantage to the public. On the contrary, the monopoly of the Union Traction company has been followed by reducing the accommodations to the public, and at the same time largely increasing the cost of travel by the abolition of free transfers and an increase of the fare to eight cents for service formerly rendered for five cents.

INDIFFERENT TO THE PEOPLE.

"The Union Traction company also has shown itself indifferent to the comfort of its patrons and the force of public opinion, but experience in the past proves that public sentiment, once unmistakably aroused, has compelled a surrender of a reasonable modification in the manner of their management and the nature of their demands upon the part of the traction companies, and realizing as I do the vigorous and widespread sentiment aroused on this occasion, a sentiment expressed in numerous letters and communications to the persons engaged in promoting this meeting and clearly proved by this great demonstration here tonight, I feel that I can assure you that the result of your proceedings tonight followed up immediately, will result in the successful enforcement of our reasonable demands."

After referring to the measures introduced by himself at the last session of the legislature the senator said:

"The bill to provide adequate protection for the motormen and the bill to provide for a board of examiners passed the state senate, but were opposed by the traction influences in the house of representatives, with the promise, however, that the traction companies in Philadelphia were engaged in devising some practical and satisfactory system for the protection of motormen in winter, and that as soon as such a system was devised they would voluntarily adopt it on their cars. Although in other cities such protection is provided, yet here with the severe winter weather approaching, no steps have been taken to fulfill these pledges. The next legislature should enact these measures into laws.

"Now that the Union Traction company of Philadelphia has acquired possession of all street railway lines except one, it is essential to the future development and prosperity of this city that a system of elevated railroads shall be constructed at the earliest possible date. Philadelphia, having an enormous territory, requires more, perhaps, than any other city the facilities afforded by elevated railroads in order to enable our people to have easy and speedy access to the central portions of the city. Moreover, the Union Traction company has signalized its control of the monopoly of public travel by such an absolute indifference to the necessities and just rights of the public that the people of Philadelphia cannot be safely left at the mercy of that monopoly, but should have the benefit of the competition of another and an independent system of transit. The people of Philadelphia should demand in unmistakable terms that the next legislature shall pass the necessary legislation to permit the immediate construction in Philadelphia of elevated railroads. I believe that there will not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining all the capital necessary for such an enterprise, and am convinced that if these elevated railroads could be constructed the growth of Philadelphia would receive an enormous impetus. As a member of the state legislature I shall do what I can at the next session to secure for the people of Philadelphia the legislation necessary to permit the construction of these elevated railroads."

SENATOR BOIES PENROSE.

HIS SPLENDID RECORD.

No man has a better record. The following measures were introduced by Senator Penrose at the session of 1895:

Senate Bill No. 214—An act for the better protection of motormen on street passenger railway lines. The object of this measure was to require the Traction companies to provide adequate protection during the winter months against inclement weather for the motormen.

Senate Bill No. 382—An act requiring specifications for work to be furnished and a proper temperature maintained for employes in factories.

Senate Bill No. 383—An act to amend Section 2 of the act of June 3, 1893, entitled: An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in the manufacturing establishments, mercantile industries, laundry or renovating establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts providing for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons, approved the third day of June, 1893, raising the age of child labor from 13 to 14 years of age.

Senate bill No. 413—An act to amend section II of the act of June 3, 1893, so as to make it unlawful to employ children under the ages of 14, 15 and 16 years in factories and workshops.

Senate bill No. 473—An act to provide for the establishment of a passenger railway examining board.

Senate bill No. 474—An act to protect the lives and safety of persons using public highways by limiting the hours of labor of certain employes of cables, traction and electric railways. The bill restricted the hours of labor to ten.

Senate bill No. 519—An act regulating the hours of employment of minors in manufactories and workshops.

During this session Senator Penrose voted for the garb bill (p. 3067 Legislative Record) and was selected to deliver an address on the occasion of presenting the copy of the engrossed resolution of thanks to Hon. Robert K. Smith, of the Jr. O. U. A. M., for his efforts in behalf of the bill.

During the same session Senator Penrose voted for the compulsory educational bill (p. 1836, Legislative Record).

He also voted and spoke in behalf of the flag bill, an act providing for the purchase and floating of United States flags for the several public school buildings of this commonwealth (p. 408, Legislative Record).

During the session of 1885 Senator Penrose (he was then a member of the house of representatives) opposed the bill increasing the number of magistrates in Philadelphia. During the same session he advocated the passage of the Bullitt bill in the interest of good government for the city of Philadelphia. He also advocated an appropriation for the Huntingdon reformatory.

During the session of 1887 Senator Penrose seconded Hon. M. S. Quay's nomination in the caucus on the occasion of the latter's first nomination for United States senator. Mr. Penrose voted for Senator Quay each time his name was before the legislature as a candidate for United States senatorial honors. During the same session he was a prominent advocate of the bill to carry out the provisions of the constitution as to railroad discrimination in freight rates.

A vote for Boies Penrose for United States Senator is a vote in favor of manliness, courage and good government. A vote against him is a vote for the combine and an endorsement of the profligate expenditure of the people's money. Take your choice.

ALWAYS FOR HUNTINGDON.

Penrose's Speech in Favor of Completing the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The people of Huntingdon county are in a special manner indebted to Senator Penrose. Over ten years ago he made a speech in the legislature advocating an appropriation for the completion of the Huntingdon Reformatory. He said (in the session of 1885) among other thin gs:

"This state has this building on its hands, and the only thing it can do under the act establishing the commission is to finish it, and now the problem presents itself to us whether we shall finish it now or have it on our hands for ten years longer. We have already expended $400,000 on this building. If it remains idle on our hands for five or six years more the interest on that money will be lost to the state. What we have already done will, under the proposed short sighted economy, be of no benefit to the state for years to come, and expenses will still be running on. In the first place the expense of the commission will continue, the advertising, the travel, the salaries of their clerks, all the expenses will continue, and in the course of five or ten years a large amount of money will be consumed.

"In the third place, Mr. Speaker, there is now a most excellent opportunity to complete these buildings cheaply. Materials are cheap and labor is cheap. We do not know what may happen in four or five years; everything may be very expensive. The gentlemen in chage of the building declare that now they have an opportunity to make contracts on better terms than they have been able to make before. Then, again, money will not be drawn from the treasury until it is used.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, this institution is absolutely needed. The Eastern penitentiary is crowded today. There are two or three in a cell, and over half of the inmates of it are under twenty-one, the very persons for whom this institution is intended. And it does seem to me a short sighted policy for the state to pursue this vacillating course upon these matters. Having gone half way let us continue and finish this institution, and not have the expensive work hanging on our hands. I do hope that this house will at least grant the full amount recommended by the board of public charities."

Intelligent Zeal and Public Spirit.

Governor Pattison showed his appreciation of the strength and sincerity of the demand of his fellow citizens for the abolition of the public building commission by signing the Penrose bill. Governor Pattison has been daily informed for months past with regard to it; he knew long before it passed either house of the general assembly that it was practically the unanimous demand of the public spirited and disinterested part of this great community that it should pass, and that the discredited commission should be abolished; he knew that the reasons for its abolition were irrefutable and conclusive, and that after the protracted struggle over it in senate and house the governor had all the information he needed to more than justify his prompt approval of the Penrose bill. The contest in the legislature was one of the most extraordinary of this or many sessions. There was never at any time prior to the passage of the bill the positive assurance that it would pass. "All's well that ends well," and this struggle between the citizens of Philadelphia upon the one side and the building commission and their dependents upon the other, ended when the governor signed the Penrose bill, just as it should have ended. Senator Penrose deserves the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens for the intelligence, zeal and public spirit with which he contended for the abolition of the public buildings commission. His service was one of great public importance, and its value is generally recognized.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

STALWARTS FOR HIM.

Penrose Represents the Rank and File of Republicanism.

HIS GREAT FIGHT FOR QUAY

Inside Facts of Last Year's Anti-Combine Battle.

THE SAME CONSPIRACY REVIVED.

An Attempt of the Disreputable Elements in Philadelphia and Pittsburg to Defeat Senator Penrose for the United States Senate—He is Too Independent and Manly to Suit Their Dark Purposes.

The Huntingdon county friends of Boies Penrose, in entering him as their candidate for United States senator, do so because they believe that he stands as the foremost representative of the rank and file and the anti-combine and anti-machine Republicans of Pennsylvania. His great fight on behalf of Senator Quay last summer stamps him as a leader of more than usual force of character.

When Quay began his fight the clouds looked dark indeed, and he did not expect more than one or two votes from Philadelphia. But Penrose leaped into the breach and, with fiery impetuosity, rallied all of the stalwart Republicans about him, under the title of the anti-combine Republicans of Philadelphia. He spoke night after night in midsummer, in sweltering halls in the Quaker City. The result justified the exertions, for when the ballots were counted on the night of the primary election it was found that Quay had eighteen delegates from Philadelphia.

It is no exaggeration to say that these eighteen delegates saved the day for Quay at Harrisburg. Indeed, Quay himself said after the fight: "If it had not been for the help of chivalrous fellows like Penrose I never would have won this fight."

This was said, of course, without detracting one iota from the credit which belonged to loyal friends and supporters in every county in the commonwealth. But Penrose stood out as the ideal of the kind of men that had wrenched victory from the jaws of defeat.

It is no secret that Martin and Magee are anxious to control the next United States senator—the successor to Don Cameron. They are fighting Penrose because they know he cannot be controlled. The people of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are disgusted with combine leaders.

The Martins and the Magees know that the wrath of the people of these larger cities is likely to break forth at any time, and hence their desire to be fortified in the state. The taxes on the citizens of Philadelphia have increased to such an extent that open revolt may be expected there at any time.

Farmers and residents of the rural districts should consider this question carefully and dispassionately. For their benefit some pertinent facts and figures are herewith presented.

In 1887 the annual expenditures of Philadelphia amounted to $17,638,304. Last year, under the profligate rule of the combine, they amounted to the enormous sum of $32,190,000. The people of the country should study these figures carefully. Charles A. Porter, Dave Martin's chief lieutenant in the hog combine in the city, has received nearly $5,000,000 worth of contracts from the city in less than five years. Do the decent people of the rural districts want such men for leaders?

For their own selfish interests the members of the Philadelphia combine have, through their pliant creatures, the members of councils, permitted the gas works plant to run down at the heel so that it has been necessary to purchase gas from private corporations that are largely owned and controlled by the individuals who are now fighting Senator Penrose.

"The sores on our body politic," as Thomas Jefferson wisely said a century ago, "are the great cities." If the cities were danger signals in Jefferson's time, how much more threatening is their influence now, when the revenues collected and disbursed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago annually is many times greater than that of the nation itself at any time prior to the civil war, and where the power, place and patronage at the disposal of unscrupulous leaders is far more extensive and influential than that wielded by the president of the United States in any of the first seven decades of national growth? Two great cities practically embracing two large counties—the greater Pittsburg covering Allegheny county and the greater Philadelphia cocqual with the county—are now reaching out under the aggressive and none too scrupulous lead or bosship of Martin and Magee for control of the state political machine.

The country districts are everywhere aroused against any possible control of the state by the combines of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. New York's country districts never yet yielded to the control of Tammany, and those of Pennsylvania are, if anything, even more independent. The real meaning of the present battle is against such control.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

Out-Door Sports.

The hardy, strong, athletic man, after months of out-door life and sports, feels all the better, although he may have suffered, as many do, from serious sprains and bruises. If sports were stopped on that account, we would have no more of the great baseball games, sports of field and turf, of oar and gun, of rod and racquet, but all sportsmen and athletes take sprains and bruises as an accompaniament with composure, because they know how easy and certain it is to use St. Jacobs Oil and get rid of permanently the worst forms of any such accidents. There may be some, indeed, many, not quite up to date in being prepared for the season's enjoyment, and such should undoubtedly have a supply of this great remedy for pain.

Myriads of army worms are consuming crops near Arcola, Ill.

Is it *probable* that what a million women say after daily trial is a mistake? *They* say they *know* by test that Dobbins' Electric is *most economical*, purest and best. They have had 31 years to try it. *You* give *it one trial.*

Potatoes cost one cent a bushel at Toledo, Ohio.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

X-Rays

Of test and trial prove Hood's Sarsaparilla to be unequalled for purifying the blood because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Strongest Rope.

Given an equal number of strands to make up the rope, and each of the same circumference, it may be readily shown that wire, twisted into rope form, will make a rope so strong as to admit of no comparison even with the best white hemp rope. Twisted hempen cords will sustain 874¢ pounds, if the rope be one inch thick; but one-eighth of an inch in diameter of iron will sustain more than one inch in circumference of hemp rope. No rope, whatever its material, could bear comparison with an inch rope made of piano steel wire, such a rope being able to bear not less than 268,000 pounds, or nearly 120 tons, before it could be torn by a dead weight.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Italy has sixty-six doctors for every 100,000 of population, France has forty, Austria thirty-four and Prussia thirty-two.

MELANCHOLY WOMEN.

AFRAID SOMETHING DREADFUL IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

How a Little Baby Girl Rolled the Clouds Away.

Of course a woman will naturally see the dark side of everything when tortured by some form of female disease, which her doctor cannot or does not relieve. No wonder she is melancholy when head and back ache, pains run through the whole body and loins, nerves are weak, stomach out of order, digestion poor, sense of fullness and bearing-down, poor sleep and appetite, always weak and tired, irregular menstruation, whites, etc.

She probably is not so fortunate as to know that all female ailments are indicated by these never failing symptoms, and are controlled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; all female weaknesses quickly disappear by its use. It has been the thinking woman's safeguard for twenty years, and all druggists sell large quantities of it because it can be relied upon.

Still another woman speaks:

"I wish you would publish my name with your testimonials. I want every one to know that your Vegetable Compound has made me well and strong. I sing its praises all the time. When I was first married I was very weak and had female troubles badly; Oh, I was so weary, sick and melancholy, but the Vegetable Compound built me up, and now I have a dear baby girl, and I am so happy. No home is complete without a dear little baby and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to roll the clouds away."—MRS. GEO. CLAUS, 35 Danforth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "War."

TEXT: "The tower of David builded for an armory, whereon there hung a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men."—Solomon's Song iv., 4.

The church is here compared to an armory, the walls hung with trophies of dead heroes. Walk all about this tower of David and see the dented shields, and the twisted swords and the rusted hemlets of terrible battle. So at this season, a month earlier at the south, a month later at the north, the American churches are turned into armories adorned with memories of departed braves. Blossom and bloom, O walls, with stories of self sacrifice and patriotism and prowess!

By unanimous decree of the people of the United States of America the graves of all the northern and southern dead are every year decorated. All acerbity and bitterness have gone out of the national solemnity, and as the men and women of the south one month ago floralized the cemeteries and graveyards so yesterday we, the men and women of the north, put upon the tombs of our dead the kiss of patriotic affection. Bravery always appreciates bravery, though it fight on the other side, and if a soldier of the Federal army had been a month ago at Savannah he would not have been ashamed to march in the floral processions to the cemetery. And if yesterday a Confederate soldier was at Arlington he was glad to put a sprig of heartsease on the silent heart of our dead.

In a battle during our last war the Confederates were driving back the Federals, who were in swift retreat, when a Federal officer dropped wounded. One of his men stopped at the risk of his life and put his arms around the officer to carry him from the field. Fifty Confederate muskets were aimed at the young man who was picking up the officer. But the Confederate captain shouted, "Hold! Don't fire! That fellow is too brave to shoot." And as the Federal officer, held up by his private soldier, went limping slowly off the field the Confederate soldiers gave three cheers for the brave private, and just before the two disappeared behind a barn both the wounded officer and the brave private lifted their caps in gratitude to the Confederate captain.

Shall the gospel be less generous than the world? We stack arms, the bayonet of our northern gun facing this way, the bayonet of the southern gun facing the other way, and as the gray of the morning melts into the blue of noon, so the typical gray and blue of old war times have blended at last, and they quote in the language of King James's translation without any revision, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." Now, what do we mean by this great observance?

First, we mean instruction to one whole generation. Substract 1865, when the war ended, from our 1896, and you will realize what a vast number of people were born since the war, or were so young as to have no vivid appreciation. No one under forty-one years of age has any adequate memory of that prolonged horror. Do you remember it? "Well," you say, "I only remember that mother swooned away while she was reading the newspaper, and that they brought my father home wrapped in the flag, and that a good many people came in the house to pray, and mother faded away after that until again there were many people in the house and they told me she was dead."

There are others who cannot remember the roll of a drum or the tramp of a regiment or a sigh or a tear of that tornado of woe that swept the nation again and again until there was one dead in each house. Now, it is the religious duty of those who do remember it to tell those who do not. My young friends, there were such partings at rail car windows and steamboat wharfs, and at front doors of comfortable homes as I pray God you may never witness. Oh, what a time it was when fathers and mothers gave up their sons, never expecting to see them again and never did see them again until they came back mutilated and crushed and dead!

Four years of blood. Four years of hostile experiences. Four years of ghastliness. Four years of gravedigging. Four years of funerals, coffins, shrouds, hearses, dirges. Mourning! mourning! mourning! It was hell let loose. What a time of waiting for news! Morning paper and evening paper scrutinized for intelligence from the boys at the front. First, announcement that the battle must occur the next day. Then the news of the battle's going on. On the following day still going on. Then the news of 30,000 slain, and of the names of the great generals who had fallen, but no news about the private soldiers. Waiting for news! After many days a load of wounded going through the town or city, but no news from our boy. Then a long list of wounded and a long list of the dead, and a long list of the missing, and among the last list our boy.

When missing? How missing? Who saw him last? Missing, missing! Was he in the woods or by the stream? How was he hurt? Missing, missing! What burning prayers that he may yet be heard from! In that awful waiting for news many a life perished. The strain of anxiety was too great. That wife's brain gave way that first week after the battle, and ever and anon she walks the floor of the asylum or looks out of the window as though she expected some one to come along the path and up the steps as she soliloquizes, "Missing, missing!"

What made matters worse, all this might have been avoided. There was no more need of that war than at this moment I should plunge a dagger through your heart. There were a few Christian philanthropists in those days, scoffed at both by north and south, who had the right of it. If they had been heard on both sides, we should have had no war and no slavery. It was advised by those Christian philanthropists, "Let the north pay in money for the slaves as property and set them free." The north said, "We cannot afford to pay." The south said, "We will not sell the slaves anyhow." But the north did pay in war expenses enough to purchase the slaves, and the south was compelled to give up slavery anyhow. Might not the north better have paid the money and saved the lives of 500,000 brave men, and might not the south better have sold out slavery and saved her 500,000 brave men? I swear you by the graves of your fathers and brothers and sons to a new hatred for the champion curse of the universe—war!

O Lord God, with the hottest bolt of Thine omnipotent indignation strike that monster down forever and ever! Imprison it in the deepest dungeon of the eternal penitentiary. Bolt it in with all the iron ever forged in cannon or moulded into howitzers. Cleave it with all the sabers that ever glittered in battle and wring its soul with all the pangs which it ever caused. Let it feel all the conflagrations of the homesteads it ever destroyed. Deeper down let it fall and in fiercer flame let it burn, till it has gathered into its heart all the suffering of eternity as well as time. In the name of the millions of graves of its victims, I denounce it. The nations need more the spirit of treaty and less of the spirit of war.

War is more ghastly now than once, not only because of the greater destructiveness of its weaponry, because now it takes down the best men, whereas once it chiefly took down the worst. Bruce, in 1717, in his "Institutions of Military Law," said of the European armies of his day, "If all infamous persons and such as have committed capital crimes, heretics, atheists and all dastardly feminine men were weeded out of the army, it would soon be reduced to a pretty moderate number." Flogging and mean pay made them still more ignoble. Officers were appointed to see that each soldier drank his ration of a pint of spirits a day. There were noble men in battle, but the moral character of the army was then ninety-five per cent. lower than the moral character of an army to-day. By so much is war now the more detestable because it destroys the picked men of the nations.

Again, by this national ceremony we mean to honor courage. Many of these departed soldiers were volunteers, not conscripts, and many of those who were drafted might have provided a substitute or got off on furlough or have deserted. The fact that they lie in their graves is proof of their bravery. Brave at the front, brave at the cannon's mouth, brave on lonely picket duty, brave in cavalry charge, brave before the surgeon, brave in the dying message to the home circle. We yesterday put a garland on the brow of courage. The world wants more of it.

The church of God is in woeful need of men who can stand under fire. The lion of worldly derision roars and the sheep tremble. In great reformatory movements at the first shot how many fall back! The great obstacle to the church's advancement is the inanity, the vacuity, the soft prettiness, the mamby pabyism of professed Christians. Great on a parade, cowards in battle. Afraid of getting their plumes ruffled, they carry a parasol over their helmet. They go into battle not with warrior's gauntlet, but with kid gloves, not clutching the sword hilt too tight less the gloves split at the back.

In all our reformatory and Christian work the great want is more backbone, more mettle, more daring, more prowess. We would in all our churches like to trade off a hundred do nothings for one do everything. "Quit yourselves like men; be strong."

The saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer, though they die.
They see the triumph from afar
And seize it with their eye.

Again, we mean by this national observance to honor self sacrifice for others. To all these departed men home and kindred were as dear as our home and kindred are to us. Do you know how they felt? Just as you and I would feel starting out to-morrow morning with nine chances out of ten against our returning alive, for the intelligent soldier sees not only battle ahead, but malarial sickness and exhaustion. Had these men chosen they could have spent last night in their homes and to-day have been seated where you are. They chose the camp not because they liked it better than their own house, and followed the drum and fife not because they were better music than the voices of the domestic circle. South Mountain and Murfreesboro and the swamps of Chickahominy were not playgrounds.

These heroes risked and lost all for others. There is no higher sublimity than that. To keep three-quarters for ourselves and give one-quarter to others is honorable. To divide even with others is generous. To keep nothing for ourselves and give all for others is magnanimity Christlike. Put a a girdle around your body and then measure the girdle and see if you are fifty or sixty inches round. And is that the circle of your sympathies?—the size of yourself? Or, to measure you around the heart, would it take a girdle large enough to encircle the land and encircle the world? You want to know what we dry theologians mean when we talk of vicarious suffering. Look at the soldiers' graves and find out. Vicarious—pangs for others, wounds for others, homesickness for others, blood for others, sepulcher for others.

Those who visited the national cemeteries at Arlington Heights and at Richmond and Gettysburg saw one inscription on soldiers' tombs oftener repeated than any other—"Unknown." When, about twenty-one years ago, I was called to deliver the oration at Arlington Heights, Washington, I was not so much impressed with the minute guns that shook the earth or with the attendance of president and cabinet and foreign ministers and generals of the army and commodores of the navy as with the pathetic and overwhelming suggestiveness of that epitaph on so many graves at my feet, "Unknown!" "Unknown!" It seems to me that the time must come when the government of the United States shall take off that epitaph. They are no more unknown! We have found them out at last. They are the beloved sons of the republic.

Would it not be well to take the statue of the heathen goddess off the top of the capitol (for I have no faith in the morals of a heathen goddess) and put one great statue in all our National cemeteries—a statue of liberty in the form of a Christian woman with her hand on an open Bible and her foot on the Rock of Ages, with the other hand pointing down to the graves of the unknown, saying, "These are my sons who died that I might live." Take off the misnomer. Everybody knows them. It is of comparatively little importance what was the name given them in baptism of water. In the holier and mightier baptism of blood we know them, and yesterday the Nation put both arms around them and hugged them to her heart, crying, "Mine forever!"

Again, by this national ceremony we mean the future defense of this nation. By every wreath of flowers on the soldiers' graves we say, "Those who die for the country shall not be forgotten," and that will give enthusiasm to our young men in case our nation should in the future need to defend itself in battle. We shall never have another war between north and south. We are floating off farther and farther from the possibility of sectional strife.

No possibility of civil war. But about foreign invasion I am not so certain. When I spoke against war, I said nothing against self defense. An inventor told me that he had invented a style of weapon which could be used in self defense, but not in aggressive warfare. I said, "When you get the nations to adopt that weapon, you have introduced the millenium." I have no right to go on my neighbor's premises and assault him, but if some ruffian break into my house for the assassination of my family, and I can borrow a gun and load it in time and aim it straight enough, I will shoot him.

There is no room on this continent for any other nation except Canada, and a better neighbor no one ever had. If you don't think so go to Montreal and Toronto and see how well they will treat you. Other than that there is absolutely no room for any other nation. I have been across the continent again and again, and know that we have not a half inch of ground for the gouty foot of foreign despotism to stand on. But I am not so sure that some of the arrogant nations of Europe may not some day challenge us. I do not know that those forts around New York bay are to sleep all through the next century. I do not know that Barnegat lighthouse will not yet look off upon a hostile navy. I do not know but that a half dozen nations, envious of our prosperity, may want to give us a wrestle. During our civil war there were two or three nations that could hardly keep their hands off us. It is very easy to pick national quarrels, and if our nation escapes much longer it will be the exception.

If foreign foe should come, we want men like those of 1812 and like those of 1862 to meet them. We want them all up and down the coast, Pulaski and Fort Sumter in the same chorus of thunder as Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton—men who will not only know how to fight, but how to die. When such a time comes, if it ever does come, the generation on the stage of action will say: "My country will care for my family as they did in the soldiers' asylum for the orphans in the Civil War, and my country will honor my dust as it honored those who preceded me in patriotic sacrifice, and once a year at any rate, on Decoration Day, I shall be resurrected into the remembrance of those for whom I died. Here I go for God and my country! Huzza!"

If foreign foe should come, the old sectional animosities would have no power. Here go our regiments into the battlefield—Fifteenth New York volunteers, Tenth Alabama cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania riflemen, Tenth Massachusetts artillery, Seventh South Carolina sharpshoopers. I do not know but it may require the attack of some foreign foe to make us forget our absurd sectional wrangling. I have no faith in the cry, "No north, no south, no east, no west!" Let all four sections keep their peculiarities and their preferences, each doing its own work and not interfering with each other, each of the four carrying its part in the great harmony—the bass, the alto, the tenor, the soprano—in the grand march of Union.

Once more, this great national ceremony means the beautification of the tombs, whether of those who fell in battle or accident, or who have expired in their beds, or in our arms, or on our laps. I suppose you have noticed that many of the families take this season as the time for the adornment of their family plots. This national observance has secured the arboriculture and floriculture of the cemeteries, the straightening up of many a slab planted 30 or 40 years ago, and has swung the scythe through the long grass and has brought the stonecutter to call out the half obliterated epitaph. This day is the benediction of the resting place of father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister.

It is all that we can do for them now. Make their resting places attractive, not absurd with costly outlay, but in quiet remembrance. You know how. If you can afford only one flower, that will do. It shows what you would do if you could. One blossom from you may mean more than the Duke of Wellington catafalque. Oh, we cannot afford to forget them. They were so lovely to us. We miss them so much. We will never get over it. Blessed Lord Jesus, comfort our broken hearts. From every bank of flowers breathes promise of resurrection.

In olden times the Hebrews, returning from their burial place, used to pluck the grass from the field three or four times, then throw it over their heads, suggestive of the resurrection. We pick not the grass, but the flowers, and instead of throwing them over our heads we place them before our eyes, right down over the silent heart that once beat with warmest love toward us, or over the still feet that ran to service, or over the lips from which we took the kiss at the anguish of the last parting.

But stop! We are not infidels. Our bodies will soon join the bodies of our departed in the tomb and our spirits shall join their spirits in the land of the rising sun. We cannot long be separated. Instead of crying with Jacob or Joseph, "I will go down into the grave unto my son, mourning," let us cry with David, "I shall go to him."

On one of the gates of Greenwood is the quaint inscription, "A night's lodging on the way to the city of New Jerusalem." Comfort one another with these words. May the hand of Him who shall wipe away all tears from all eyes wipe your cheek with its softest tenderness. The Christ of Mary and Martha and Lazarus will infold you in His arms. The white robed angel who sat at the tomb of Jesus will yet roll the stone from the door of your dead in radiant resurrection. The Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout and the voice of the archangel. So the "Dead March" in "Saul" shall become the "Halleluiah Chorus."

GREAT BRITAIN'S AGRICULTURE.

The Returns for 1895 Reveal Some Remarkable Facts.

Great Britain's agricultural returns for 1895 reveal some remarkable facts. The wheat acreage has diminished by 510,000 acres in a single year. The total diminution since 1875 has been just under 2,000,000 acres, of which two-thirds was in the last five years, leaving now less than 1,500,000 acres under wheat all told. To some extent barley and fruit have taken the place of wheat, but the bulk of the land has gone to grass. Notwithstanding this, dead meat imports continue to mount up, over 600,000 tons, of which three-fifths was from the United States, coming in last year. The total annual imports of wheat and flour have now reached the tremendous figure of $150,000,000. When, however, it is realized that the British farmers are so unenterprising as to allow $20,000,000 worth of foreign eggs to be brought into the country yearly, simply because they will not bother with poultry, it is difficult to get up any deep sympathy for them.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

Pleasure Resort Opened With a Prearranged Railroad Collision.

A prearranged railway collision is to be one of the features at the opening of a pleasure resort near Columbus, Ohio. The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad has assigned two thirty-five-ton locomotives, which have outlived their usefulness for economical service, and to each of these will be attached three old gondola cars and a caboose. A siding 1000 feet long has been laid, connected at each end with the main track, and the trains will be started from points about half or three-quarters of a mile from the middle of the siding. A trial trip has showed that a speed of forty-five to fifty miles per hour may be expected. The engines are to carry 120 pounds of boiler pressure, and are to have the throttles wide open. The event is being advertised, and great crowds will, in all probability, witness the prearranged smashup.

BICYCLING FATALITIES.

Dreadful Accidents Occurring Frequently in England.

At Earlswood, Surrey, England, a London cyclist going at a fast pace on a level road broke his chain, thus losing control of his machine, which was without a brake. He ran against a telegraph pole by the roadside, dashing his brains out.

A farmer's daughter riding near Canterbury ran down a hill against a wall at a sharp turning, was thrown over it and broke her neck. She was picked up dead.

A fisherman of Colwyn Bay, North Wales, rode out on the sand to get some fishing lines. His machine got stuck and during his efforts to save it he was surrounded by the incoming tide and drowned.

To Inhabit Arnold's Cottage.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Park Commission a proposition was made by ex-Mayor Stokeley that the city renovate the residence in the park that was occupied by Benedict Arnold when he resided here. His idea is that it should be the official summer residence of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

SWEEP OF TORNADOES

Forty Persons Killed and 150 Injured in Michigan.

CUT A WIDE SWATH OF RUIN.

One Storm Destroyed Only Property, but the Other, a Few Miles Away, Pounced Upon Village After Village and Left Death in Its Track---Some of the Killed ---Scores of People Wounded.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—Two tornadoes swept the southern central part of Michigan. The lower cut a swath about a quarter of a mile wide from Warren to Mount Clemens, six miles, and although it did not destroy human life it wiped out between $150,000 and $200,000 worth of property.

The other, on the north, thirty miles away, wiped out lives and property. This blow began in Oakland County, and first showed its fierceness in Groveland, where it demolished the town and killed nine persons.

From there it continued eastward through Maysville to Ortonville. In Ortonville it wiped out the entire main part of the town and killed fifteen persons. Then it went eastward.

Half way between Ortonville and Thomas it carried Abram Reed's binder two hundred feet, and took his youngest son, William, carried him 200 feet, and landed him safely in the top branches of a peach tree.

The peach tree alone was left standing, while every other tree in the orchard was destroyed. At Thomas, Charles Bradley narrowly escaped by pushing his wife into the cellar and covering their heads with a big washtub.

Perhaps the greatest force was shown a few miles east of Thomas. Thomas Bennett was in the barn attending to his chores and his wife was eating supper. Bennett picked himself out of the branches of an upturned oak tree uninjured, and, on hunting for his wife, found her dead, nearly a quarter of a mile from the house.

The storm raged through Oakland County to Dryden. The list of the known dead amounts to forty, and later returns may swell this to fifty. The list of injured amounts to more than 150. It is impossible to estimate the property damage by both storms, but it will easily pass the half-million mark.

The dead in Ortonville are: Mrs. William Mitchell, Claude Mitchell, her son; J. Mitchell, a baby son; Abram Quick. Glen Quick, six years old; Myrtle Quick, four-year-old daughter; Ross Quick, a baby son Mrs. Henry Quick, mother of Abram Quick; Prescott Wilkins, of Mayville, sixty years old; John Porritt, seventy-five years old; Mrs. Joseph Porritt, his daughter-in-law; Mrs. Louis Porritt, a daughter-in-law; Mrs. William Kitchen, Abram Kitchen, John Wilkie, Jr.

About eighteen farmhouses were destroyed in the line of the storm from Ortonville to Oakwood, but only two persons were killed. Three others were probably fatally injured and eight or ten more or less seriously hurt. The names of the dead there are Mrs. Clark Meaton and Ed. Fifield.

These nine were killed in the village of Oakwood: Mrs. N. B. Wolverton, Mrs. Ed Howe, Miss Mina Howe, Orrin Howe, a two-year-old baby; Mrs. Wells, Eugenie Fifield, Mrs. Jessie May Fifield, Mrs. Lilly Davidson, Mrs. Stuart.

The death list in Thomas is: Mrs. Van Wagoner; Charles Hicks, Rev. C. M. Pretchyplace, Andrew Pettibone, M. Bremeyer.

The list of dead at North Oxford is: Claire E. Laidlaw, three-weeks-old baby; Mrs. Oscar Slade, thirty-five years old; Sol Rame, Tom Bishop, Joseph Smedley, Sr., Joseph Smedley, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Bennett, and an unknown man and woman.

The more violent storm passed over into Canada and was last heard of near Walkerville, Ontario.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 27.—A tornado was reported in the Seminole reservation, where several people were killed and many thousands of dollars' damage was done.

CHARLESTON, Mo., May 27.—A heavy wind swept over this region yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Two buildings were slightly damaged, and one person was seriously injured by falling timbers. The town of Bird's Point suffered severely.

HALF A HUNDRED DROWNED.

A Street Car Falls Seventy-five Feet Through a Bridge.

An electric car fell through Point Ellice Bridge at Victoria, British Columbia. There were eighty persons aboard, and fifty or sixty were drowned. The car was taking the passengers to view the sham battle at Macauley Point in celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday. It fell seventy-five feet.

The car was loaded to the roof with pleasure seekers. Not a quarter of the passengers were saved:

The car floated for a moment and then was carried down by the weight of the metal work attached to it. Those inside were unable to escape, and were drowned like rats in a trap.

Some of those on the outside escaped by swimming, but many, stunned by the fall or unable to swim, were drowned.

HURRICANE UPSETS A FERRYBOAT.

Passengers and Part of the Crew Perished at Cairo, Ill.

A frightful hurricane and cloudburst swept over Cairo, Ill. The steamer Kathrine, used as a ferryboat, was caught in the storm, and capsized in the Ohio River. Thirteen passengers and two of the boat's crew, including the captain, were drowned.

The storm came up suddenly from the northwest. The ferryboat had just started from Cairo. The passengers were all in the cabin, with the doors shut. There was no warning; the boat turned over when the squall first struck her.

The Opera House and Union Station were unroofed. At Bird's Point, Mo., opposite the city, a church and ten other buildings were moved from their foundations.

Alaska for Sound Money.

The Republican Convention held at Juneau, Alaska, May 14, elected by acclamation Thomas S. Newell and C. S. Johnson as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The delegates are instructed for sound money.

Seven Babies at One Birth.

At Fisher's Corners, Mich., Mrs. Charles Comstock gave birth to seven children. All are now living but one, and the mother and six children are doing well. There were four girls and three boys.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	23,474
Condensed milk, gals.....	175
Cream, gals.....	830

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras.....₰	—	@	15½
Firsts.....	14	@	15
Thirds to seconds.....	11	@	13
State—Fancy.....	—	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery.....	10	@	12
Western Dairy.....	—	@	9
Factory, firsts.....	8	@	10

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7
Full cream, good to prime..	6½	@	6¾
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	2	@	5
Part skims, choice.....	5½	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	2½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh.....	12	@	12½
Jersey—Fancy.....	13	@	14
Western—Prime to choice....	—	@	12
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₰ doz.....	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 32½
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 15
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 10
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 10
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 35
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 25
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₰ 60 lbs..	1 80	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	77½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Gooseberries, ₰ qt.....	8	@	10
Grapes, Catawba, ₰ basket...	—	@	—
State, ₰ basket.....	—	@	—
Apples, Ben Davis, ₰ bbl....	4 00	@	5 00
Russet.....	2 75	@	3 25
Baldwin.....	—	@	—
Cranberries, Jersey, ₰ crate .	75	@	1 75
Strawberries, Jersey, ₰ qt....	6	@	12
Huckleberries, N. C., ₰ qt...	12	@	14

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₰ lb.....	—	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	7
Common to prime.....	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₰ 100 lb.....	1 00	@	1 05
Clover mixed.....	72½	@	75
Straw—Long rye.....	1 00	@	1 10
Oat.....	55	@	65

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Southern, ₰ bbl....	2 50	@	3 75
Old, ₰ sack.....	50	@	75
Sweet, ₰ bbl.....	—	@	—
Cabbage, ₰ crate.....	75	@	1 50
Onions, old, ₰ bbl.....	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₰ crate.....	—	@	1 25
Squash, Fla., ₰ crate.....	50	@	75
Celery, ₰ doz. stalks	25	@	1 00
Carrots, ₰ 100.....	2 50	@	5 00
Turnips, Russia.....	50	@	75
Watercress, ₰ 100 bunches...	1 50	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ₰ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₰ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₰ carrier.....	1 50	@	3 25
Green peas, ₰ basket.....	1 75	@	2 00
String beans, ₰ crate.....	75	@	1 25
Beets, ₰ 100 bunches.....	3 00	@	5 00
Kale, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	75
Spinach, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	75
Asparagus, ₰ doz bunches..	1 00	@	1 75
Radishes, ₰ 100 bunches.....	50	@	75
Egg plant, ₰ bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, ₰ crate.....	75	@	1 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₰ lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₰ lb.....	15	@	20
Roosters, old, ₰ lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₰ lb.....	8	@	9
Ducks, ₰ pair.....	50	@	75
Geese, ₰ pair.....	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₰ pair.....	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₰ lb.....	8	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₰ pair.....	26	@	28
Western, light weight.....	8½	@	9½
Fowls, ₰ lb.....	8½	@	9½
L. I. Spring ducks, ₰ lb.....	16	@	17
Geese, ₰ lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs, ₰ doz.....	1 50	@	2 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents.....	4 30	@	4 50
Spring Patents.....	3 60	@	4 05
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	73¾
July.....	—	@	66¼
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	34½
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	25
Track, White.....	25	@	28
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	42	@	42½
Barley—Feeding.....	35½	@	36½
Seeds—Timothy, ₰ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	4.00	@	4.10

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	7
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	5	@	7
Country dressed.....	4	@	6½
Sheep, ₰ 100 lbs.....	3 65	@	4 00
Lambs, ₰ 100 lbs.....	6 00	@	6 25
Hogs—Live, ₰ 100 lbs.....	3 60	@	4 10
Dressed.....	4½	@	6

Newsy Gleanings

There is a London firm that issues a phamplet containing a list of over 6000 "unclaimed fortunes" in this country.

The Dungans are again in a state of rebellion in China. They have captured Kiayuk-Wan and are advancing westward.

Fatal bicycle accidents are now of almost daily occurence in Great Britain. The Whitsuntide holiday was signalized by three.

Application was made to the Sinking Fund Commissioners by the New York Zoological Society for the allotment of 261 acres in South Bronx Park for a zoological garden.

Several excellent deposits of anthracite coal have been discovered recently in the Rainy Lake region of Minnesota, near the Canadian border, by surveyors and prospectors.

A record of train accidents in the United States during April places the number at 94, which included 21 collisions, 72 detrailments and 1 other accident. The number of persons killed was 28 and 104 injured.

In the Supreme Court an opinion was handed down by Justice Brown to the effect that bequests made to the United States for West Point Military Academy in New York, are taxable under the State laws of the State.

Because of some poison gathered by the honey bees in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, during the long drought of last summer, it has been discovered that the greater number of hives owned by the farmers have been destroyed.

The Colima volcano in Mexico, after several months of quiet, is again in a state of active eruption. Lava and ashes are being belched forth from the crater, and the growing crops and considerable other valuable property at the base of the mountain have been completely destroyed. The eruption is attended with severe earthquake shocks.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Sir Moses Ezekiel, who designed the Jesse Seligman monument, is an American by birth.

The late Sir Henry Parkes, the Australian G. O. M., married a third wife at eighty years of age.

Prince de Sagan, the arbiter of elegance among the Parisian dudes, is now sixty-four years of age.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, will retire from public life at the expiration of this present term.

A. C. Mellette, ex-Governor of South Dakota, died at his home in Pittsburg, Kan., a few days ago.

Mr. Selous, the great African huntsman, himself pronounces his name as if it almost were written "S'loo."

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Prime Minister, is coming to America after visiting Europe to study our system of government.

Morris K. Jesup, of New York City, has accepted the presidency of the American Sunday-school Union, to which he was recently elected.

Several colleges have conferred the degree of LL.D. on General Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prime Minister Canovas said of General Weyler: "I thought we had sent a Captain-General to Cuba, but he turns out to be a war correspondent."

The Prince of Wales, in answer to a question from Mr. Stead, who proposes to publish a penny hymnal, "says that his favorite hymn is 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'"

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) visited the imprisoned members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, in Pretoria, South Africa, and found them in good spirits.

M. Paderewski has commissioned the brothers DeReszke to buy him a Polish estate on the line between Cracow and Warsaw, and here the great pianist proposes to build a chateau.

England's oldest peer is the Earl of Mansfield, who has just reached his ninetieth birthday. He has been a member of the Upper House for fifty-six years and was a junior lord of the Treasury sixty-two years ago.

Professor Sylvester, F. R. S., of Oxford, the mathematician, who earlier held professorships at the University of Virginia and at Johns Hopkins, has been elected a foreign member of the Turin Royal Academy of Science.

Gladstone entered Lincoln's Inn as a law student just sixty-three years ago. He was then twenty-three and fresh from Christ Church College, Oxford, with a bachelor's degree in his pocket. He never finished his law course.

Millias is the ninth President of the British Royal Academy, his predecessors having been Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, James Wyatt, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin Shee, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Francis Grant and the late Lord Leighton.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Boston building laborers get twenty-five cents an hour.

Canton (Ohio) girl binders won a strike for eight hours.

Detroit woodenware workers have struck against piece work.

International longshoremen will meet at Escanaba on July 14.

Thirty-nine hours is a week's work by machine typesetters in England.

In Great Britain the yearly loss in wages through ill-health is $55,000,000.

Rochester (N. Y.) garment workers say wages have been cut fifty per cent. within a year.

Knights of Labor are pushing the bill to have money order offices receive money on deposit.

It is said that the Cigarmakers' International Union has a surplus strike fund of $1,000,000.

Iron Mountain (Mich.) unionists boycott merchants whose employes are members of the militia.

A party of miners who recently left San Francisco for Alaska will work on the co-operative plan.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of California, will prosecute contractors who owe $75,000 in wages to employes.

An international convention of clothing workers will be held at London in August. American delegates are invited.

Winthrop (Mich.) miners struck against returning to the ten-hour day, and the eight-hour day was speedily restored.

The combined unions of Maine have begun agitating for a fifty-eight-hour law, and a State convention to consider the matter will be held.

The French Senate has passed the Trairieux law, by which the right of striking is to be denied for the future to railway workers.

At Boston the bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, brownstone cutters, lathers and building laborers have secured the eight-hour day.

Hotel employes will hold a National convention at Detroit, September 22, and representatives from about seventy cities will be in attendance.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union is urging the Park Commissioner and Common Council to open the parade ground on Sunday for baseball, football and cricket playing.

The eight-hour day was won by the carpenters at Cleveland, Ohio, without trouble. Only two contractors objected. Their men insisted upon the shorter day and were discharged.

Unless the strikers at the Hartford City (Ind.) glasswork return at once the window glass manufacturers will close every factory East and West, throwing 20,000 hands out of employment.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., the Marshall Field factory is to have a successor which is to be owned and operated almost exclusively by women who were former employes of the Chicago concern.

The Vienna Barbers and Wigmakers' Union does not allow any apprentice to open a shop until he passes an examination before the organization's committee of judges. Women are admitted to the body.

The Carpenters' Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., has arranged a series of meetings, the object of which will be to encourage a mutual friendship and sympathy between the employer and the employed.

Production of Salt.

The official statistics of the production of salt in the United States during the calendar year, 1895, have been compiled by Statistician E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. The report shows the total production was 13,666,649 barrels of 280 pounds each. The valuation of the product is 4,423,086. These figures show an increase of 609,000 barrels in product over the previous year, but a decline of $300,000 in value. The biggest State product was in New York, with 6,795,616 barrels, an amount double that of Michigan, which comes next in quantity.

RENEWED HIS YOUTH.

A TALE FROM OLD ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

It Sounds Like a Miracle of Old---An Aged Man Made Young by the Use of a Simple Remedy---He Tells How His Youth Was Returned.

From the Courier and Freeman, Potsdam, N. Y.

St. Lawrence County has a national reputation as the banner county of the Empire State. Men reared in old St. Lawrence have achieved notoriety as consuls, governors and renowned jurists, and have distinguished themselves and the land of their nativity in every walk of life. There is an indefinable something that lends strength to manhood there, and gives him the bone and sinew and the mental energy that brings success in life. The winds, first blowing from the majestic St. Lawrence River, and then from the pine and spruce-covered mountains of the Adirondacks, give a richness to the atmosphere. The outdoor life in this climate gives a man a strong and sturdy physique, and his free and independent mode of living gives him a rugged character.

John Henry Henderson was a man that enjoyed all these sturdy characteristics. He was always a strong man and had never had a fever or other serious illness. Brought up in a prosperous farming community he became one of its mentally and physically strong citizens and gained a livelihood at carpentry, as did Joseph in the Bible days. But at last a break came that threatened to forever wreck his health and happiness and end his days of usefulness and activity.

In conversation with a newspaper man, Mr. Henderson told his story as follows:

"I had spent two years in Minnesota and the same length of time in Oregon, but the summer of '94 found me back at my old St. Lawrence County home, in the town of Hopkinton, working industriously at carpentering. My home and shop were on a farm, and my income was derived from repairing and building for my farmer neighbors.

"It was on a hot July afternoon in the summer of '94 that one of my neighbors sent for me to come out to his hay field. He had broken the reach to his wagon and wanted it repaired at once so that he would not be delayed in his haying. To fix the wagon I had to have a long, heavy plank, and the nearest I could find was a mile and a half distant."

Many a man would shrink from shouldering a heavy plank on a hot afternoon and walking a mile and a half, but Mr. Henderson said: "I didn't think much about it; I had always been strong and so I carried the plank into the field and mended the wagon. Before the afternoon was over I found that I had done wrong, that I had hurt my back and had to lie down, while sharp pains darted through my back, head and neck.

"That was the beginning of my trouble. I found that I couldn't straighten up after that and I had to quit work. The pains troubled me almost constantly, and after sitting still a few moments I would have to get up and move around in hopes of finding relief. I became useless and life became a burden to me, and I couldn't even write so badly was I affected.

"When I tried to work my nose would bleed freely and I would be dizzy. Frequently I felt so badly that I had to lie down. Liniments were no good, and nothing gave relief until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had suffered nearly five months when I read one of Dr. Williams' advertisements and bought some of the pills, which I commenced using, and after I had used two boxes I felt better in every way. Five boxes freed me from the burden I had borne and I was no longer troubled with my complaint."

To-day Mr. Henderson is a well man, strong, erect, broad-shouldered and with a ruddy complexion, notwithstanding his sixty-eight years of age. He worked steadily all the summer and fall and said that his health was much better than men of his age generally. "People remark that my health and appearance seem to be better than in years. My blood circulates better, my hands feel warm, and what is unusual in a person of my age, my nails are soft and grow like a young person's."

Pink Pills were truly a God-send to Mr. Henderson, and he thoroughly appreciates the fact and wants his friends to know how wonderfully they have benefited him. He now enjoys the vigor of youth, and hard work has no terrors for him. He says: "I can work all day planing and sawing without feeling any of that lameness that used to bother me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Russia has about $30,000,000 of American gold locked up in her vaults.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

If you accept a substitute, you must not fuss because its not as good as genuine HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Right or Left-Eyed.

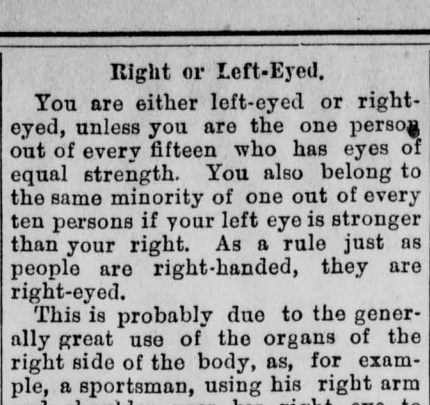
You are either left-eyed or right-eyed, unless you are the one person out of every fifteen who has eyes of equal strength. You also belong to the same minority of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule just as people are right-handed, they are right-eyed.

This is probably due to the generally great use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, a sportsman, using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye to sight his gun, thereby strengthening it with exercise.

Old sea captains, after long use of the telescope, find their right eye much stronger than the left. This law is confirmed by the experience of aurists. If a person who has ears of equal hearing has cause to use one ear more than the other for a long period, the ear brought into requisition is found to be much strengthened, and the ear which is not used loses its hearing in a corresponding degree.

His Curiosity Satisfied.

The following is told of an old lady who had her hair cut off in a severe illness and wore a wig in its place. She was staying in a Continental hotel, and one day noticed a gentleman looking curiously at her hair. Soon after, on some excuse, he crossed the room to behind where she sat. She calmly got up, turned around, and, lifting her hair from her head, said: "Yes, sir; it is a wig."



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. A. W. Burch, an attache of the Rome, N. Y., *Sentinel*, writes September 5th, 1895. "In conversation with one of our merchants a few days ago, I learned that his wife, who had been in very poor health, was regaining her health and strength, and that she attributed her recovery to Ripans Tabules. I requested an interview, which was granted, and the lady cheerfully gave me the inclosed testimonial: 'For a long time I have been interested in the advertisements of Ripans Tabules, which I have seen in the Rome *Sentinel* and the leading magazines. The advertisements seemed to be honest and I grew to believe them. I tried to obtain some of the Tabules, but found that none of the druggists in this city kept them. I was determined to give them a trial, and at last procured a box by sending to Utica. I had suffered from indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and distress in my stomach after eating. I began by taking a Tabule after my breakfast and supper and experienced immediate relief, and in a few days the distressing symptoms had entirely disappeared. Now when I eat anything that usually disagrees with me I take one Tabule and avoid unpleasant consequences. I have also found in them a very agreeable relief for constipation. (Signed), MRS. C. H. RUDD, 429 Liberty St., Rome, N. Y.'"

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

NYNU—23

ELECTRIC Insect Exterminator

Death on Potato Bugs and all Insects. Does the most effectual work with the least labor and smallest cost of any Paris-green or Powder Distributor ever offered. Fully guaranteed. Ask your dealer, or upon receipt of $1.25 sent by express to any address. CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Utica, N. Y.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box LF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

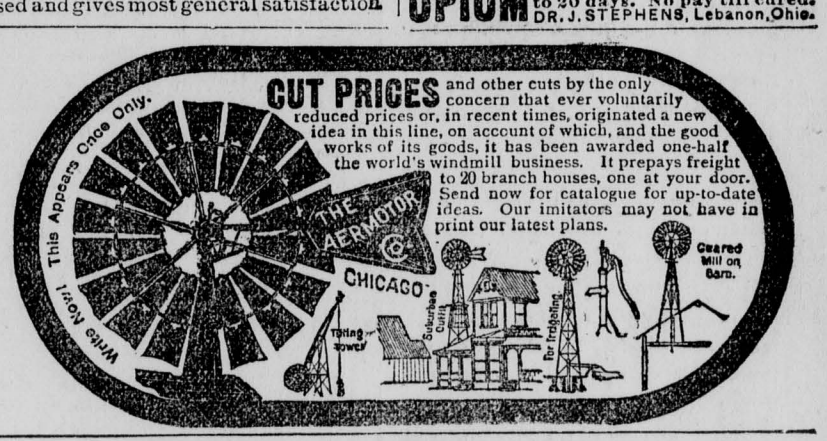
RUPTURE All who wish to get rid of Rupture and tormenting trusses should send to S. J. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, Nos. 1 and 3 Ann St., New York, for his most interesting book of full information. Price by mail, 15 cts.

AGENTS WANTED to handle high-grade bicycles. Big discounts; exclusive territory. Wheel shipped anywhere for examination. Catalogue and particulars of Bicycle Headquarters Co., Baltimore.

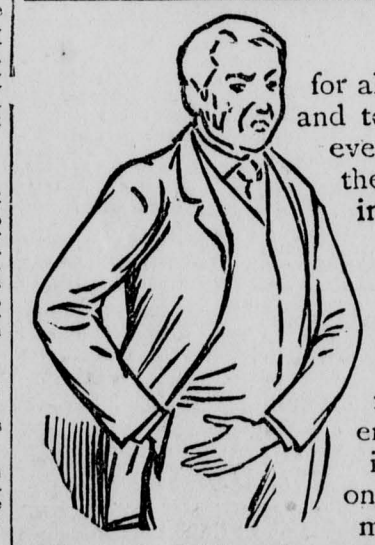
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.


CUT PRICES
and other cuts by the only concern that ever voluntarily reduced prices or, in recent times, originated a new idea in this line, on account of which, and the good works of its goods, it has been awarded one-half the world's windmill business. It prepays freight to 20 branch houses, one at your door. Send now for catalogue for up-to-date ideas. Our imitators may not have in print our latest plans.
This Appears Once Only.
THE AERMOTOR CO.
CHICAGO
Write Now!
Geared Mill on Base.

Who pays



for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash? Whoever it is, he or she ought to insist that the washing shall be done with **Pearline**, and with **Pearline only**. Then that ruinous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with.

It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear. It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. **Pearline** saves not only hard work, but hard-earned money.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 493 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Do You Know That There is Science in Neatness. Be Wise and Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Alms House Affairs.

The *Monitor* has worked itself into a frenzy during the past few weeks over the management of the Alms house affairs. The purpose of the articles is to defeat Director George W. Taylor, a candidate for re-election, because the *Monitor* knows if Mr. Taylor is nominated he cannot be defeated in the election and there will be no hope of getting a Democrat on the board this year. The cause of the *Monitor's* complaint is that the ITEM last year was one of the three papers chosen by the board in which to publish the annual statement. The ITEM received the $40 for publishing the statement and it was such an unusual thing for some of the official patronage to be given to a paper published outside of Huntingdon that the *Monitor* cannot become reconciled to the situation. The out-door relief is the pretext of the *Monitor* and it compares the out-door expenditures of this county with the outdoor expenditures of Blair county. Now, it must be admitted that Blair county has a larger population than Huntingdon county and other things being equal we might expect expenditures in Blair county to be larger than similar expenditures in this county. But the conditions are not similar. More than four times as many people are employed in industrial establishments in Blair county as have been employed in this county for the past four years. There has been no such closing of Blair county's industries as has been experienced in this county. As a consequence there has been no such need for out-door relief in Blair county as there has been in Huntingdon county. But we want to present another fact for the consideration of thoughtful readers. *Blair county people pay more for out-door relief than do the Hnntingdon county people but in a different manner.* The Quick Charity fund of Altoona city, used practically for out-door relief, amounts alone to more in any year than does *all* the relief paid by our alms house authorities. This is in addition to what Blair county pays.

As to the *Monitor's* statement that the directors encourage out-door relief, we need only to call on any merchant who does business with the directors to prove the assertion false. The merchants of the county will say with one accord that the directors discourage the system to the fullest extent of their power.

Now concerning the implication that Mr. Taylor is to a great extent responsible for the expenditures, we want to say a word. Mr. Taylor is a resident of Cass township and has been all his life. He is an esteemed and honored citizen. No man who knows George W. Taylor would ever intimate that he would be guilty of wronging a fellowman to the value of anything. In business transactions he is scrupulously honest. He has frequently been called upon to settle estates and men that cannot be trusted to do the right thing are not often chosen as administrators and executors. He enjoys the fullest confidence of his neighbors. Such being the case no man should hesitate in endorsing him at the primaries next Saturday evening.

If our esteemed contemporary had devoted half the space it has used in groundless accusations against the poor authorities in setting forth natural resources and advantages of Huntingdon county for manufacturing purposes, or even to the organization of charitable associations, it might in another year have less occasion to find fault with the out-door expenditures of the authorities.

BLAIR COUNTY SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania R. R.

For the Blair County Semi-Centenniel, to be celebrated at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 11 and 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, on June 10, 11 and 12, excursion tickets to Hollidaysburg and return, from Pittsburg, Harrisburg and intermediate stations (including all stations on branch roads, except stations on the Bedford Division), good for return passage until June 13 inclusive, at *reduced rates.*

June 11 will be Military and Grand Army day, and June 12 Civic and Industrial day.

MOUNT UNION.

A. R. Price was a visitor at Irwin, Pa., last week on business, returning home on Thursday.

Robert Mason, of Smithfield township, a prominent upper end candidate for director of the poor was in town on Thursday.

The Willing Workers Band, a juvenile missionary organization connected with the M. E. church, held a festival in Dougherty's building on Wednesday evening last, the proceeds are for the missionary cause.

Dr. Earl Stratford, of Altoona, was in town over Sunday visiting friends and others.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, was the guest of his aunt Miss Mary Morrison in this place on Decoration day.

Decoration day was observed in a befitting manner in this place. The exercises consisted of a parade of the Sunday schools and the different schools and the different secret organizations of the town to the cemetery in the afternoon where the usual memorial services were gone through with and an address by the Hon. T. W. Myton, of Huntingdon, following. Taking everything into consideration the day was spent in a quiet reserved sort of a way, which indicates that instead of making the day a gala one for sport and amusement it is gradually receiving that reverence which it should have received from its inception.

The yearly anniversary services of the Epworth League were held in ehe M. E. church in this place on Sunday evening last.

As the time draws near for the primary election politics waxes warmer.

J. B. Wharton, of Tyrone, spent Decoration day with parents and friends in town.

The recent cold weather has made farmers and those who are fortunate enough to own fruit trees, apprehensive of a frost, which however has not yet made its appearance.

Wm. Harris, of Harrisburg, is in town for a few days, on a visit among friends.

Hon. T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropst's Mills, one of our members of the legislature, and a candidate for renomination, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Matilda Faust and Robert M. Longacre, were married at the home of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening the 2nd inst., by the Rev. D. H. Campbell.

Mrs. Mary Davis and Dr. E. M. Rhoan have recently laid brick walks in front of their properties on the north side of Water street.

Harvey Bennett and wife are visiting friends in Philadelphia this week.

John Barnhart and sister Miss Flora Barnhart, of Harrisburg, were the guests of friends in this place on Decoration day.

Bert Shaver and family of Mifflin, spent a few days last week visiting friends and others in town.

L. R. Morgan, who was stricken several weeks ago with a light attack of paralysis, is able to be about again with the assistance of a cane.

F. A. Detrich, of Birmingham, and H. S. Musser, of Brady township, prominent candidates for county treasurer, were in town on Tuesday.

Prof. C. E. Kauffman and family, of Tyrone, who were former residents of this place, are in town on a visit.

B. F. Douglas spent Monday with friends in Birmingham.

TROUGH CREEK.

B. P. Steele is home from the medico-chirurgical college.

Miss Eliza Taylor, of Saltillo, is visiting friends in the Colfax region.

D. Swope and Nelly Wright, students at the Juniata college, spent Saturday at home and took in the decoration services at Cassville.

W. O. Henderson, a Huntingdon county boy, will graduate this week at the Baptist University, Louisville, Ky., and will be ordained to the ministry in the near future at Saltillo, his native home.

Our winter grain is not improving but rather losing ground. It is said to be falling down all over the valley on account of the ravages of the Hessian fly. Our judgment from what we have seen is that taking the valley over farmers will be lucky if they have as much wheat as they sowed.

The wagon sheds, hog pens and other buildings and in some places the fences along the road are dotted with candidates' cards. One man in the township says he has enough to paper a good sized room. Candidates are still on the go but it wont be long until they and the dear people that many of them will not know will have a rest.

Our supervisor last week dressed up most of the valley road in a creditable manner. He is displaying good judgment and doing some work that will be of an advantage for years. As soon as the road is used enough to settle the new work it will be a pleasure to drive the road. There is a short piece of road just below Mr. Oswalt's on the Mapleton road that is dangerous for a team to pass over. It should have immediate attention.

I notice two articles in the issues of last week's *Local News* in regard to the extravagant salaries received by public officials that I think the coming conventoins would do well to pay attention to. Our municipal affairs are drifting too fast in the direction of the wealth of the country through unwholesome laws into the hands of a few at the expense of the many. If there is not a halt called soon one or the other of the parties will wake up to the fact that an oppressed people will rise up in their might and assert the manhood of American freemen.

LOCUST GROVE.

Quite a number of our people attended the show at Huntingdon on the 26th.

Spencer Horton, of Newburg, spent Saturday night with his brother, Chalmer. A Horton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swope, of Union township, visited the latter's parents, George Mierley and wife.

We are glad to note that Mr. Stapleton, whose illness was noted in last week's ITEM, is convalescent.

Miss Nora Brumbaugh, one of Penn township's fine young ladies, attended Memorial services at Cassville.

G. B. Wilson, a former resident of our valley, bus now of Clay township, was on a business trip here Saturday.

Allison Pheasant, an enterprising farmer of Smith valley, together with his family, spent Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Annie Greenland, an aged lady of this place, spent last Thursday and Friday with her daughter, Mrs. George Sleeman, of Saltillo.

Misses Rebekah Hamilton, of Cassville, and Esther Greene, of Lewistown, were the guests of Flora Greenland on Thursday of last week.

James Stapleton, Sr., of Beavertown, who has been confined to the house for some time by dropsy, has so improved as to be able to visit his brother. We hope he may continue to improve.

Your Trough Creek correspondent recently spoke of the good roads in our township. We do claim to have good roads. Supervisor Saylor has been doing good work since his election, as did also his predecessor, and we consider it a credit to the township as well as an accommodation to the candidates who daily pass through.

To Republican Voters.

I find that owing to the near approach of the primaries I will be unable to visit some sections of the county, which I very much regret, as I have been desirous of meeting all Republicans, and personally soliciting their support in my candidacy for the Legislature. I must, therefore, beg my friends to pardon my seeming neglect, while assuring them that it is unavoidable.

For the very cordial greeting I have received, in the many sections I have invaded, as a member of the "army of candidates," I am truly thankful, and to my friends and Republicans in general that I cannot yet meet, I must return my thanks in advance for the kind support which I trust they intend to give me.

I hope that all Republicans will attend the primaries. This is the people's year—the people's battle.

I have no "catchy" sentences to utter—am not the Moses to lead tax-payers to a political Arcadia where taxes are unknown, because such regions exist only in the imagination; but I will always remember that "*to do the greatest good to the greatest number*" is a safe motto to observe in legislation. I beg to assure the people that I believe I can do all that my brother candidates *can* and *will* do in the direction of lightening the burdens of taxation.

The farmer who now receives inadequate prices for his products; the laborer, mechanic, artisan and miner, who own their homes and are forced to idleness much of the time; in fact, the entire class of wage earners whose toil, under more prosperous times, has secured them homes (and thus made them the best citizens in the world) are all suffering the ills of excessive taxation.

To help mitigate this would call forth my best efforts; but do not all thinking people know that this is only one of many reforms needed? I cannot set forth in this article the many subjects for legislation, but I can say to the Republicans that if they have sufficient confidence in me to warrant them in making me one of their nominees, and if the people endorse such action at the general election, it will be my ambition to make a record alike honorable to myself and beneficial to the masses. I have no interests to serve, beyond those of the people, and in all questions affecting the welfare of the people I will be on the side of right—as I may be able to see it.

I only ask a second term. Two years ago you endorsed my candidacy to the extent of giving me a majority vote, but it failed to nominate. Since then, very many Republicans have come to my aid, who could not at that time support me, and these, with my "friends of old," and those whom I hope yet to enlist in my cause before the 6th of June, I trust will not only give me a majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the delegates.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN S. BARE.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 25, 1896.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Two Days Only—Friday and Saturday, June 5th and 6th.

1250 yards best indigo blue Prints at 4 cts. yd.
900 yds, Brown Muslin worth 8 cts., at 6¼ cts. yd.
A lot of Dress Ginghams 10½ and 12½c. reduced to 6¼ cts. yd.
" " fine French Sateens, 35, 27½ and 40c., reduced to 15c. yd.
" " " Wash Dress Goods, 35, 37½ and 40c, reduced to 15c yd.
" " " " 20 and 25c, reduced to 10c yd.
" " " " 12½ and 15c. " 5 "
" " Summer Wool Dress Goods 50c, reduced to 25c yd.
Summer Dress Goods, $1.50, reduced to 75c.
A lot of Parasols $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, reduced to $1.00 and $2.00 each.
" Ladies' Black and Blue Serge Skirts, $2.50 to $4, reduced to $1.
" Lace Curtains, $2.75, reduced to $2.00.
" " " $3.50 and $4.00, reduced to $2.50.
" " " $5 00, reduced to $3.50.
" " " $6.00, reduced to $4.00.
" " " $7.50, reduced to $5.00.
" Chenile Curtains, $6 and $6.50, reduced to $4.00.
Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods and lots of other goods at half price.

The above goods are among our very best goods and are great bargains at the price. Don't miss this sale.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 3 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Argument court June 16th.

—The inmates of the Reformatory at Huntingdon number 523.

—Mrs. Henry Potts spent the past week with her children in Altoona.

—F. R. Dell and wife, of Everett, spent a few days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Fifty-four Blair county properties are advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale on the 12th inst.

—Harry D. Johnston and family, of Altoona, spent a few days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson and family of Bellwood, are recreating at the old homestead in Union township.

—John Stubbs, formerly of this place now of Duncansville, spent Memorial Day with his parents in this place.

—Mrs. Daniel Parsons, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her Mapleton friends for a few days of the past week.

—Theodore Cowher, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, spent a portion of the past week with friends in Mapleton.

—Judge John M. Bailey, who has been suffering from an afflicted eye for several weeks past, has fully recovered.

—Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, son and daughter, of Huntingdon, have been guests of Mrs. Lou Dell during the past week.

—Arthur F. Parker, who is employed at the Juniata shops, was among the visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—Mrs. W. T. Decker and son, of Henderson township, spent a few days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. S. M. Duval, of Kipple, spent a day or two of last week in this place putting in order for Memorial day the graves of loved ones.

—An annual pass is the prize offered by the Pennsylvania railroad to the farmer on this route who is most successful in beautifying his grounds adjoining the line.

—Carnegie's large ore mines at Scotia, Centre county have been ordered closed down for an indefinite period. About three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner and children, of Altoona, came to Mapleton for Memorial day, and have been enjoying a visit among friends in and about Mapleton during the past few days.

—Rev. Henry Treverton will preach a sermon to the G. A. R., in the M. E. church in this place next Sunday evening at 7.30. All old soldiers, as well as others, are cordially invited.

—Thomas Cisney, an employ of the sewer pipe works, at Huntingdon, was caught under a bank of falling clay last Wednesday morning and had his right leg broken in two places, above and below the knee.

—Arthur O. Goheen, of Tyrone, who has been spending several months past at the home of his father, J. J. Goheen, at Rock Springs, Centre county, in the hope of reccovering from the effects of pneamonia, shot himself at noon last Thursday and died two hours later.

—All the banks of Huntingdon will observe the Saturday half-holiday law and close at 1 o'clock every Saturday, beginning June 6th and ending September 5. All persons interested should take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

—Jere B. Rex, Esq., spent a few hours in Mapleton Monday evening. While here the band took occasion to tender him a serenade, to which Jere responded in a very feeling and appropriate manner. His remarks made a deep impression upon many of his old associates.

—Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, who was a candidate for county superintendant of schools, but was defeated by Mr. Rudy by one vote, has petitioned the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold the certificate of Mr. Rudy until it is contested as to which one was elected.

—Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A great hammer has been put into Mann's axe factory at Lewistown. The hammer has a striking force of 3,000 pounds and at one stroke completes the manufacture of an axe. It takes five men to work it, but the five men with the hammer do as much in a day as forty men do by hand.

—The large building known as the Hutchison building, with all its contents and a nearby dwelling in Juniata borough, near Altoona, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas jet. The total loss is estimated at $10,000, insurance about $7,000.

—Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—A large flouring mill belonging to G. W. Mauk, Mann's Choice, Bedford county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of last week. It had only recently been overhauled and about $2,000 spent in improvements. Mr. Mauk places his loss at $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000.

—Wm. H. Buckley, who is charged wilh rape, was arrested in Tyrone and lodged in jail at Huntingdon last Wednesday. The offense is alleged to have been committed in Shirley township on the 13th of last September. The prosecutor is Miss Carrie E. Sharer, who was assaulted by Buckley while on the highway.

—United States Fish Commissioner Brice has authoritatively and determinedly declared that during his term in office "no more German carp will be distributed by the United States Fishery Commission while he is a commissioner, and that they will be cleaned out of all the ponds that are under the authority of his office."

—Emory Miller, of Duncannon, was struck and instantly killed at Newport last Wednesday evening by New York and Chicago Limited west. He was walking ont he tracks and stepped from one track to the other to let a freight train pass, when he was struck with the above result. Deceased was a cripple and followed photography.

—The property of the Bedford Springs Company is advertised to be sold at public sale at Bedford on the 9th of June by the Merchants' Trust Company of Philadelphia. The sale is brought about by the default of the company to meet their semi-annual payment in February of the interest due on $75,000 bonds held by the Trust company.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—A reward of $250 is offered for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary who started the fire which recently destroyed property to the extent of $50,000 in Lewistown. The fellow is described as follows: Weight, 175 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 inches; wore blue sack coat, brown slouch hat, light pants and and a dark necktie. Left eye blackened and bloodshot.

A Poison Window.

James W. Gordon has arranged a unique "poison show window" at Hutchinson's drug store. Little piles of various deadly drugs are placed in a semi-circle around a human skull. In the centre of the semi-circle are the words "Everything in this window is poison." Besides the drugs the other poisons are: A cigarette held between the jaws of the skull, a deck of cards, some dice, a quart of whiskey, and a quart of wine. The cigarette seems to be voted the most "deadly" by the passers by.—*Nicholasville Journal.*

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'

Hon. J. P. Giles.

Hon. James P. Giles, whose illness has been referred to in these columns, died at the home of his uncle, D. M. Giles, 107 Fifteenth street, Altoona, Wednesday morning, May 27, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock, of consumption.

Mr. Giles was the son of Dr. J. C. and Margaret Giles and was born at Newton Hamilton. He was in the 51st year of his age. When 6 years of age he went to live with his uncle who educated him. April 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. In the attack on the Weldon railroad, in August, 1864, he was taken prisoner and for nine months was confined in the confederate prison pens of Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury. He was released at the close of the war and came to Mapleton to live. During the following eighteen years he taught school at various places in Huntingdon and Blair counties. In 1882 he was elected principal of the Mount Union schools which position he held for two years. In 1884 he was elected a member of the state legislature from this county. At the close of his term he was appointed statistician of the educational department which position he held until 1892, since which time he was making his home in Philadelphia. His health has been failing for some time and a few weeks ago he concluded to try Colorado climate. He stopped at Altoona to visit his friends and was never able to continue his journey. The remains were brought to Mapleton last Friday morning and interred in Mountain View cemetery, services being couducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell. One brother, W. W. Giles, survives him.

Mr. Giles had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church since boyhood and was fully prepared for the Master's summons. He was one of the finest men we have known. His mind was stored with useful knowledge and we have no hesitancy in saying he was one of the best read men this county ever produced. He was a deep student of literature, science, religion and politics, and as a conversationalist had few superiors. With a keen appreciation of genuine humor, nothing questionable, frivolous or idle ever passed his lips. He was a noble man and has gone to his reward.

Memorial Day.

Memorial day in Mapleton this year was fittingly observed. All through the day dark clouds lowered but a kind Providence withheld the rain until loving hands had covered the graves of the departed heroes with the choicest of nature's offerings. In the forenoon the band, Post, Camp and Sunday schools marched to the cemetery where the service prescribed by the G. A. R. ritual was observed. A brief address was made by Rev. Trevorton.

In the afternoon the band accompanied a delegation of the surviving comrades and the Sons of America to Mountain View cemetery where the graves of soldiers and members of the Camp were decorated. This service was informal.

In the evening memorial services were held in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Campbell spoke briefly after which Rev. Trevorton made an address. This address has been very favorably commented upon and was full of sentiment, pathos and patriotism. Appropriate music was furnished by the Presbyterian church choir.

Communicated.

EDITOR ITEM:—The Republican primaries will be held next Saturday evening and through your columns I want to say a word in behalf of the candidacy of our former townsman, B. F. Godard, for the nomination of Register and Recorder. From childhood Mr. Godard has been a resident of Mapleton and his open, honest manner has endeared to him the most kindly feeling of the best people in this section of the county. He was not reared in the lap of luxury and wealth but by hard, honest toil in the industries of this place forged his way to the front. With due respect to all the other candidates, Mr. Godard possesses the necessary qualifications for the position. He is an excellent penman, is methodical in his business and courteous to all with whom he comes in contact. He also bears an excellent reputation. Such being the case we hope all our people will decide to give him a practically unanimous vote at the primaries next Saturday evening.

Mapleton, June 1. REPUBLICAN.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

HENRY G. NEFF.

Nearly Nominated for County Treasurer Three Years Ago---Thinks This is His Time.

Henry G. Neff, of this township, one of the most prominent and respected citizens and an active and steadfast Republican, is a candidate for County Treasurer. His name was before the convention three years ago for this office and he lacked but a few votes of nomination. It is believed that his friends in that contest will come to his support again and that they will be reenforced by enough to insure his success.

This section of the county is entitled to the nomination this year, no treasurer having come from the upper end for many years and the last two candidates having been taken from the lower end. The matter of location has to be taken into consideration in connection with the necessity for a strong ticket and a proper rotation given to the different parts. This will surely entitle the rich, fertile and strongly Republican township of Porter to the favor this time and we confidently look for it to be granted to her.

Mr. Neff has been one of the victims of the depression and hard times that have so long existed and one of those who have suffered most from this cause. He seeks an opportunity to extricate himself from his financial embarrassments and to discharge all of his just obligations. An election as treasurer would enable him to do this.

He is a gentleman of integrity and business capacity and would perform the duties of the offie with fidelity. His qualifications are unquestioned and the people of the county could safely entrust their interests into his hands.

Porter township would emphasize her claims to this nomination this year.

PORTER.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON.

Single Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at *a single fare for the round trip*. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the agent at Washington prior to 6.00 p. m., July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under :—

From July 7 to 13 inclusive, excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at $1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at $3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at $2.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold from Washington to Richmond and return at $4.00; to Petersburg and return at $5.00; to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) $6.00, (and going all rail and returning by boat) $5.55; to Fredericksburg and return $2.25 These tickets will bear return limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portions of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion.

AT THE Republican primaries, Saturday, the Republican voters of the county will have an opportunity to express their choice for District Attorney. We have a candidate in the person of J. M. Steese, of Orbisonia, Pa., who was born in humble circumstances, and being a cripple and unable to do hard manual labor, was compelled by his own exertions, to secure such an education as would enable him to enter some profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and located in Orbisonia in 1886. Although he has but a small library, the one thing necessary to a lawyer, he has, by hard work and close application been enabled to win the admiration and respect of his many clients, among whom he numbers the best citizens of this community. Owing to his small library, and lack of funds to purchase a better one, he is now seeking the nomination for District Attorney, so that it will enable him to locate in Huntingdon, where he will no labor under disadvantages for want of material to work with. Voter, taking the above facts into consideration, do you not think Mr. Steese the most deserving of your support and influence?

REPUBLICAN.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at B. O'Bonnor & Sons, Mill Creek and Mapleton.

We are Still

Doing Business

at the old stand. Our stock is composed of a full line of

General

Merchandise,

and is as complete as can be found in this part of the county. We can furnish you almost anything you may want at

Prices as low as

the Lowest,

consistent with good goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

FIRST NATIONAL TICKET.

Levering and Johnson to Lead the Prohibitionist Voters.

THE FREE SILVERITES BOLT.

The Head of the Ticket is From Maryland and the Tail From Illinois---The Silverites and Populists Bolt Because the Platform is for Prohibition Solely ---A Two Days' Session.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 29.—The Prohibitionist National Convention after a two days' session nominat d Joshua Levering, of Maryland, for President and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. They belong to the "narrow guage" element of the party. The platform of the convention is confined to the single issue of prohibition, all the "isms," such as free silver, woman's suffrage, and the rest being dropped. The convention was in an uproar all day, and when the platform was adopted finally the free silverites and Populists arose and left the hall. About 200 delegates bolted.

One of the final acts of the convention was to send a telegram of sympathy to the Mayor of St. Louis. The women first had a hearing in favor of woman suffrage and other reforms advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A committee of five ladies was appointed to consider these requests and report on them.

Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, then reported the platform as agreed upon by the majority of the committee. The first six planks, denunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposing straight-out prohibition, he said, had been unanimously adopted. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, he said, had been adopted by only a small majority. The other planks upon which there was some division in the committee were: That all citizens should be protected in their right to one day's rest a week; non-sectarian schools to be taught in the English language; election of President, Vice-President and Senators directly by the people; liberal pensions; exclusion of pauper and criminal immigrants; the naturalized citizen not to vote till a year after naturalization; favoring arbitration; inviting co-operation of all persons favoring these views.

When ex-Governor St. John rose to present the minority report he was received with loud applause from the broad-gauge faction, which increased as he read the minority money plank, which was for free silver coinage.

At the afternoon session the convention considered the free silver plank proposed by the broad gauge faction. After three hours' hot debate, the free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 387 ayes to 427 noes.

Mr. Patton, of Illinois, precipitated a lively debate by opposing the non-sectarian school resolution, as being the work of the American Protective Association. He appealed to the convention not to adopt anything which would prevent enlisting all good citizens to aid them in fighting against the rum power. He proposed a substitute platform which omitted mention of every subject, woman suffrage included, except prohibition.

In a scene of intense confusion, the previous question was ordered by a rising vote, and Mr. Patton's substitute was declared adopted and thus became the sole platform of the party.

A recess was taken at 6.45 until 8 p. m., and the broad-gauge men immediately went into caucus to consider their further plans. About 300 delegates attended the broad-guage caucus, including sixty women. Various bolting propositions were howled down.

As soon as the night session of the convention was called to order the roll was called for nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Tucker, of Maryland, nominated Joshua Levering, of that State.

Elisha Kent Kane, of Pennsylvania, nominated ex-Governor L. C. Hughes, of Arizona, a former citizen of Philadelphia.

Mr. Levering's nomination was seconded by Mr. Hipp, of Illinois; Mr. Volney B. Cushing, of Maryland; Mr. English, of New York, and Mr. McClennan Brown, of Ohio.

No one having seconded ex-Governor Hughes's nomination, his name was withdrawn, and Mr. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, was nominated by acclamation as the Prohibition standard bearer.

With waving of flags and tumultuous demonstrations of applause the candidate was escorted to the platform and made an address of acceptance.

Soon after 11 p. m., when the National Committee had possession of the floor and contributions to the campaign fund, headed by a number of $500 checks from New York delegates, were pouring in, a tramping down the aisle to the left of the Chair announced the departure of the free-silver women-suffrage, Populist "bolters," about 200 in number, who had secured a hall and were preparing to hold a meeting elsewhere, and very materially disturbed the proceedings of the convention.

The convention nominated Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President, and at 12.30 a. m. adjourned sine die.

Squeezed to Death in a Stump.

George Bennett, of Eden, Canada, met with a horrible death a few days ago. He was assisting in the operation of splitting large stumps with a jack-screw and had one nearly split, when he stepped into the opening. Suddenly the jack-screw sprung out, the stump closed like a shot, catching Bennett, and he was slowly squeezed to death.

McEnery for Senator.

Judge Samuel D. McEnery has been nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of the Louisiana Legislature at Baton Rouge, receiving sixty-eight votes. He was then elected by the Legislature. He is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Spain's Great Drought.

In consequence of the prolonged drought in Spain the price of water and bread has in some regions risen fifty per cent. and it is estimated that grain to the value of $100,000,000 will have to be imported. Many of the springs and rivers are dry.

Fruit Crop Promising.

The fruit prospects appear to be generally as good in the interior of the country, at least as far west as the Mississippi Valley, as in the Middle States.

Invaded by Queer Mice.

The neighborhood of Butler, Mo., has been invaded by "mice that look like little kangaroos," and that destroy the growing corn

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Memorial Day was observed in Washington with the usual ceremonies attending the decoration of graves of those who fell in the Civil War. The Arlington National Cemetery was the main attraction of the day, and there the principal exercises were held.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to send aid to the people of St. Louis was passed in both houses.

The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill, appropriating money for the French spoliation and war claims, was agreed to by the House.

The bill to repeal the free-alcohol section of the Wilson tariff law was passed by the House.

Secretary Olney received information that the Spanish Government had modified General Weyler's tobacco edict in accordance with this Government's request.

The General Deficiency bill was passed in the Senate after the appropriations made by the House had been about doubled.

Henry B. Palmer, cashier of a National bank at Fall River, Mass., who was on May 24, 1893, sentenced to five years at Concord Reformatory by Judge Colt for embezzlement, has been pardoned by President Cleveland.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: John F. Nash, of New York, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Ward Gurley, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	20	11	.645	Chicago	18	19	.486
Baltimore	22	13	.629	Brooklyn	16	18	.471
Philadel.	22	14	.611	W'shing'n	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	22	14	.611	New York	14	21	.400
Boston	20	14	.588	St. Louis	11	24	.314
Pittsburg	18	14	.563	Louisville	8	27	.229

Edwin H. Fitler, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia and head of the well-known firm of cordage manufacturers bearing his name, is dead.

Elizabeth B. Stark, great-granddaughter of General John Stark, died in New Hampshire.

The Sommers N. Smith, a pilot boat, while being launched at Newport News, Va., became unmanageable and was sunk, and two men were drowned.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in Saratoga, N. Y., adjourned after adopting the recommendation made by the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reaffirming the judicial deliverance to the effect that the Scriptures prohibited public preaching by women.

The New York State Civil Service Commission put the Raines special agents and about 500 other positions in the competitive class.

John Jasper was re-elected Superintendent of Public Schools of New York City by the Board of Education by a vote of 13 to 6.

The Methodist General Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned finally.

David Young, of Oxford County, Maine, is ninety-two years old and is now cutting a new set of teeth. He is remarkably healthy and agile, reading without glasses and doing much of the work about his farm.

The original copy of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba was stolen from the fair at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and a reward of $3000 was offered for its recovery.

The Rev. Samuel A. Noon was dismissed from the Taftsville Congregational Church, at Norwich, Conn., for alleged abuse of his wife.

The first parade of the Street Cleaning Department employes of New York City was reviewed by Mayor Strong.

The New York Court of Appeals at Albany declared the Raines Liquor Tax law to be constitutional.

John Hall, a gateman on the Sixth avenue "L" road, was killed at the 135th street station, New York City, while attempting to save a drunken man's life.

A fund of $138,750 was raised for Johns Hopkins University at a meeting in Baltimore, Md.

The Cuban-American fair was opened successfully in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Mrs. Henry Burgess, of Middletown, Conn., was shot in her home by a tramp whom she had twice turned away.

Foreign Notes.

Small-pox is raging at the Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba.

Spanish troops in Cuba are accused of murdering many peaceful citizens and multilating their bodies in the presence of their families.

There was a notable gathering at the dinner given in London by all of the United States Consuls in the United Kingdom to Patrick A. Collins, the United States Consul-General. It was considered a great compliment to an efficient official, and all the American Consuls located in Great Britain and Ireland were in attendance, except three absent from the country.

The Czar of Russia received the congratulations of foreign envoys in the Throne Room of the Kremlin Palace, Moscow.

A large force of Matabeles was defeated in South Africa with severe loss by Captain Plumer, near Buluwayo.

The Brodrene, a Norwegian bark, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; six lives were lost.

The Czar and Czarina received the congratulations of Russian functionaries in the hall of St. Andrew, in the Kremlin Palace.

Sixty-one bodies have been recovered from the scene of the terrible street car disaster that occurred at Victoria, British Columbia.

Maceo's camp, near Consolacion, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, was routed by Spanish, under General Valdez.

Fire destroyed two-thirds of the east end of Deseronto, Canada, and nearly a hundred families are homeless. About one hundred dwelling houses burned. Most of the houses were occupied by workmen. The loss will exceed $300,000.

Italian troops withdrew from Adigrat, Abyssinia, and the campaign is considered to be at an end.

Death of Kate Field.

A cablegram from Yokohama, Japan, says Miss Kate Field, the well-known writer, died in Honolulu, Hawaii, on May 19, from pneumonia. The death of Miss Field was undoubtedly due to exposure. Kate Field was born in St. Louis, Mo., her father being Joseph M. Field, a well-known actor and journalist.

Deaths at St. Louis.

The total of the fatalities in St. Louis and East St. Louis is now placed at 427. The work of restoring homes shattered by the cyclone is being pushed vigorously. The street cars resumed running. Two hundred victims were buried in one day.

CRUSHED AT THE FEAST.

Terrible Loss of Life Attends the Russian Czar's Coronation.

MOSCOW'S FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY

About 500,000 People Were Gathered to Receive Their Ruler's Bounty---A Resistless Crowd Swept Forward to the Booths---Men, Women and Children Trampled Under Foot.

Moscow, Russia, June 1.—A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of a large number of lives, occurred here Saturday. It was at the popular fete of the coronation ceremonies, held on the Hodynsky Plains, opposite the Petrovski Palace, and which, it is estimated, fully 500,000 persons attended.

Many wild estimates were at first made as to the number of persons who had lost their lives. It was impossible for some time to obtain any official information as to the number, but at last it was learned that the loss of life will exceed 1138.

For days past the city had been full of peasants from many parts of the country, all awaiting the free feast. Many of the peasants had walked long distances in order to be present, while others, more fortunate, had arrived in the city in vehicles of every description.

Great booths had been constructed on the plain, and from them were distributed free food, free beer and also mugs as souvenirs of the occasion. This free feast, which has always been the popular feature of coronations, has hitherto been the occasion of a great deal of crowding and good natured fighting for places on the part of the hundreds of thousands of guests of the city.

From an early hour the people had begun to move in thousands on to the Hodynsky Plains. The crowd was greater than had been anticipated, and by 6 o'clock ugly rushes began to be made by bodies of workmen coming in from the manufactories. The pressure grew worse and worse. Presently women began to utter piercing shrieks and cries, and some of them fell.

Hearing the noise in front, the mob behind pushed forward all the more eagerly, thinking that those in front were getting all the good things, for by this time the people had broken into the booths and were looting them. All at once there was a frantic rush, and the crowd surged forward like an irresistible and gigantic wave of human beings. A correspondent saw a man and his wife fall screaming together, but almost before they had uttered a sound thirty others were piled upon them, while hundreds more were being hurled upon these by the massive force behind.

Shrieks, yells and curses rent the air. Higher and higher the mass of dead and dying was piled, and it seemed impossible to do anything to prevent the tragedy from growing every moment more terrible and appalling. The few police present did noble work in trying to rescue the people.

All this happened at a point where the booths formed a curve, and into this angle the seething mass was pushed hopelessly forward. Here, within a distance of one hundred yards, large numbers of unfortunates perished. They formed a confused mass, struggling convulsively for a few moments in the death agonies, but everywhere within a radius of five hundred yards people were falling and being crushed to death. Many more were livid with fear, not a few were bleeding profusely and still more were fighing in wild anger with one another.

The vast crowd had become panic stricken. They felt and acted as those who were battling for life. All along the line of the other booths, which extended out southward for three hundred yards, the victims of the crush were falling with despairing shrieks. While all this was going on those in front, regardless or ignorant of the dead and dying, pillaged and robbed.

After the crush the ground was strewn with boots, broken sticks and umbrellas, and large wagons were still being filled with the dead. In some cases relatives were pleading to be allowed to accompany the corpses. One man actually allowed himself to be shut in with them. The scene resembled a battle field. Many relatives of the victims sat among the dead wailing lamentations or looking stoically into space, and many sat thus throughout the night and until the bodies were removed this morning.

Investigation shows that there have been about as many women as male victims. Some of the men were giants in statue; some were mere youths. The scene at the burial ground was appalling. The dead were laid in long rows and hundred of peasants were working as though for life, excavating huge trenches, extending nearly the entire length of the churchyard. Hundreds were buried during the night, but the hillside was still covered with rough coffins. Everywhere stood groups from which came the low wailing chant which the Russian peasants sing over the dead. In one spot stood a big watering cart. Male and female dead were being washed by their relatives there in the open field. Around a long table sat a score of clerks writing orders for coffins. Hundreds of bodies, however, are unrecognized and these were placed side by side in trenches.

The Czar has been greatly moved by the disaster, the full extent of which was broken to him gently by degrees.

His Majesty has ordered that the sum of 1000 roubles be paid to each family that has lost a member through the catastrophe. In addition, the State will pay the expenses of burying the dead, while the physicians at the hospitals and elsewhere have been instructed to spare nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

Although the official report places the number of those killed in the disaster at 1138, it is highly probable that the exact number of victims will never be known. The Vice-Mayor reckons that 1338 persons were killed and 286 seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. The official accounts, however, do not include many dead and injured who were removed by friends.

The Uitlanders Released.

The release of all the members of the Reform Committee, with the exception of Messrs. Rhodes, Hammond, Farrar and Phillips, the four leaders, who were originally condemned to death, has caused widespread rejoicing in the Transvaal and elsewhere in South Africa. The liberated Pretoria prisoners called on President Kruger to thank him for their release.

Garfield Statue Unveiled.

The Garfield statue, the gift of the Fairmount Park Art Association, was unveiled in Philadelphia. The actual unveiling was done by Harry Garfield, a son of the late President. Mayor Warwick made an address and former United States Senator Edmunds delivered a eulogy.

CYCLE NOTES.

A New York paper tells of a man who tried hard to trade 1200 bushels of potatoes for a bicycle, but failed.

In France bicycles are taxed at the rate of about $2.25 each per year; the tax yields about $400,000 per annum.

Zimmerman, the famous cycler, says that a wheelman who does not sit up straight does not know how to ride a wheel.

Seventy-six cyclists, including five women, rode from Vienna, Austria, to Berlin, Germany, about 500 miles in five days.

London has developed a lot of regular bicycle cleaners, and they are said to do a better business than the bootblacks.

They say that the accident insurance people are doing a big business in Chicago now. There are 180,000 bicycles in use there.

A paper published in Paris devoted to builders, invites architects to discuss the accommodation of bicycles in private houses.

England promises to produce a racing wheel geared to 151. Whether she will be able to produce a rider to propel it is another matter.

An Englishman named Jefferson has started on a 6000 mile bicycle ride to Irkutsk, in Siberia. His machine and baggage weigh sixty pounds.

Bicycle racing will take a leading position in college sports this year. At the leading universities bicycle teams are now in training for the intercollegiate games.

Kentucky manufactures fully ninety per cent. of all the bells used by wheelmen throughout the United States and at least ninety per cent. of all the laterns.

It is estimated that 32,200 cyclists patronized the Brooklyn-Coney Island Cycle Path on a recent Sunday and that the cost of their wheels, calculating them at $90 apiece, would be $3,000,000.

The Illinois Humane Society has decided that it is injurious to babies to give them rides on bicycles and has forbidden the practice, declaring that it will prosecute every man that does it.

Syracuse, N. Y., has started an innovation which is very likely to be copied all over the country. Five large dry goods houses there have provided rooms for checking the wheels of lady customers.

By a new law in Paris each owner of a bicycle is required to have his name and address soldered on his wheel. Fifty bicycles were impounded in one day recently for violation of this rule.

A few of the New York City postmen have tried the experiment of using wheels in making their rounds, but the roads have proved so poor that it is feared they will have to abandon the use of the wheel.

A bicycle for use on railroad tracks has been invented. People who use them and butt an active, youthful locomotive once or twice will get over the bicycle's fitful fever and find that the company they are in is playing harps.

Bicycling is becoming more and more popular in Berlin. The ascertained number of persons indulging in this form of sport is now 32,000. During last month 3400 bicycles were sold in Berlin. Bicycles are now allowed on the down-town streets.

A New York mathematician has figured out a process by which the speed at which a rider is traveling can be ascertained. The rule is to multiply the gear of the wheel by five-twenty-eighths. For example, take an eighty gear; multiplying that by five-twenty-eights gives in round numbers fourteen. The number of revolutions made by the pedals in fourteen seconds will be the speed per hour.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Stenzel, of Pittsburg, went to bat six times May 14 and made six hits.

The Washington team has won but two games in Cincinnati in five years.

Cincinnati is the only club in the League which has no left-handed pitcher.

Pfeffer claims that the Chicagos used the hit-and-run idea as long ago as 1885.

Campfield, New York's new pitcher, is a poultry doctor, physician and surgeon.

Bannon, of the Metropolitans, at present leads the Atlantic Association in batting.

Stivetts, the Boston pitcher, won five straight games, four of them in the West.

It looks as if New York had unearthed a star pitcher in the Vermont lad Doheny.

Lowe, of Boston, is playing by far the best ball of any man covering second base at the present time.

Brooklyn's star battery, Kennedy and Grim, has not been up to the mark at all so far this season.

Stafford, of the New Yorks, will be unable to play for some time to come owing to a sprained ankle.

Dailey, the Brooklyn catcher, had the distinction of being the first veteran to get a release this season.

There is hardly a pitcher in the business who does not wear a glove now, though the practice is only two seasons old.

Farrell, of the New Yorks, is hitting better this year than he has batted since he played in Boston when he led his team.

Pond, the Baltimore pitcher, has speed, beautiful curves, understands working a batsman and can put them over at will.

Captain Ewing, of Cincinnati, is opposed to bunting or sacrificing, except on very rare occasions, and prefers the hit-and-run game.

McPhee, the Cincinnati second baseman, has a record of playing fifteen successive games this season without an error of any kind.

The League players claim that the Boston ground has the poorest infield in the League; one on which it is impossible to judge a ground ball.

McCarthy has not come up to expectations; in fact, he has fallen off until the patrons of the game in Brooklyn are howling for his retirement to the bench.

Strangely enough, Breitenstein, of St. Louis, has no terrors for the New Yorks. They won six games from him last year, and have already this season knocked him out of the box twice.

With Latham's departure from the League another historic figure drops out of the National Game. One by one the real characters of the sport are passing away without leaving any successors so far as quaintness and originality go.

Manager Frank Bancroft insists that Pitcher Radbourne was the first player to bunt successfully in 1884. He should go back at least a dozen years, as McMullen, of the old Athletics, was one of the most skillful bunters the profession ever had.

A correspondent who is traveling with the Baltimore team says that betting is done on the Pittsburg grounds to a larger extent than on any other grounds in the country. To this practice, and to no other can the acts of rowdyism which frequently disgrace the city be attributed.

Should Hamilton, of Boston, lead the League in base running this season Long should be given a great part of the credit. Hamilton is fast as to his feet and Herman is fast as to his generalship. As soon as Hamilton reaches first base he goes down on the first ball pitched. Long "unconsciously" interferes with the catcher and the base is stolen.

VETOED BY CLEVELAND.

The President Refused to Sign the River and Harbor Bill.

THE OBLIGATIONS IT PORTENDS

Some of Its Items, He Says, Are for the Benefit of Local or Private Interests and Would Tend to Stimulate a Vicious Paternalism --- Authorization of Contracts for $62,000,000 a Feature.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Cleveland sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing the River and Harbor bill, in which he says:

"There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its favors.

"It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly $14,000,000 for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes amounting to a little more than $3,000,000, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress.

"The result is that the contemplated immediate expenditures for the objects mentioned amount to about $17,000,000.

"A more startling feature of this bill is its authorization of contracts for river and harbor work amounting to more than $62,000,000. Though the payments on these contracts are in most cases so distributed that they are to be met by future appropriations, more than $3,000,000 on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of the remainder nearly $20,000,000 will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and amounts somewhat less in the years immediately succeeding. A few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding, and to meet payments on these more than $4,000,000 must be appropriated in the immediate future.

"If, therefore, this bill becomes a law, the obligations which will be imposed on the Government, together with the appropriations made for immediate expenditure, on account of rivers and harbors, will amount to about $80,000,000. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous surveys and examinations which contemplate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely increased expenditures and obligations.

"There is no ground to hope that, in the face of persistent and growing demands, the aggregate of appropriations for the smaller schemes not covered by contracts will be reduced or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such appropriations, together with the instalments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than $30,000,000, and it may reasonably be apprehended that the prevalent tendency toward increased expenditures of this sort, and the concealment which postponed payments afford for extravagance, will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years.

"In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed.

"Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities, or in aid of individual interests.

"I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the Government to do, in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

"I am convinced that the bill now under consideration opens the way to insidious and increasing abuses, and is in itself so extravagant as to be especially unsuited to these times of depressed business and resulting disappointment in Government revenue. This consideration is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be confronted with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress amounting to more than $500,000,000.

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a Nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government, as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality, and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

"I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issue of Government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to $62,000,000, no less binding than its bonds for that sum.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1896."

The veto message was read in the House and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Tornado in Missouri.

Twenty-five lives lost is the estimate of the fatalities resulting from a tornado and cloudburst which struck Seneca, Mo. The same number of buildings were wrecked, and a number of others were swept from their foundations by the deluge. The storm also visited Neosho, Mo., where V. S. Wood was killed. All the streams in Southwestern Missouri had been filled to their capacity, and this sudden surplus will ruin thousands of acres of grain. Many farmers' houses are reported blown over, and the water covers a vast area of land.

"Brick" Pomeroy Dead.

Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy died, suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., of heart failure. For more than forty years "Brick" Pomeroy was known as a newspaper man and a politician. He was born sixty-three years ago at Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Penn. He won success with the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, which, under his management, reached a circulation of 220,000 copies. He then moved to New York and was interested in various schemes that gave him notoriety.

Kentucky is for Free Silver.

The result of the Democratic county conventions makes it clear that Kentucky has swung into line for free silver. Only two Congressional districts in the State escaped the wave, the Fifth and Sixth. The first is composed of Louisville and Jefferson County, which were practically unanimous; the second is the district which Secretary Carlisle so long represented, and in which he was sustained by a good majority, the gold standard men carrying fifty-one of the ninety-four delegates.

AWFUL CYCLONE.

Appalling Loss of Life In and Around St. Louis.

HUNDREDS DEAD OR DYING.

A Whirling Cloud of Death and Destruction.

Great Tornadoes Sweep Out of the Northwest, Crossing Lower St. Louis, and Followed by Flood and Fire, Destroy Much of East St. Louis---The Eads Bridge Partially Wrecked---Block After Block of Houses Crushed by the Storm ---Hundreds of Families Made Homeless---School Children Killed---The Storm Sweeps Over Several States.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—St. Louis gasps in the shadow of a horror unspeakable. From end to end it is a city of wreck and ruin. From end to end it is a city of the dead. A tornado, terrible in its fury, immeasurable in its destructiveness, struck the city at 5.15 p. m. yesterday and for half an hour it rocked and trembled as if a giant earthquake were shaking the earth beneath it. It came from the south, where it scourged a vast extent of country and it wrought unprecedented havoc in this city.

Two tornadoes, one sweeping down from Moberly, Mo., toward the southeast and the other sweeping up from the southeast, met over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. The storms seemed to join forces and dealt death and destruction. East St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the river, fared the worse, a swath several blocks wide being cut through the heart of that city. The lower part of St. Louis, on the western bank of the river, was swept through and great buildings were levelled as though they were built of straw.

In East St. Louis there is little doubt that the number of dead was 200, in St. Louis it reached 150; 1500 were hurt in and near St. Louis.

In East St. Louis the loss of life was greatest. It is variously placed at from two hundred to three hundred. In St. Louis it is known that many were killed.

Latest reports compiled from the scene of destruction in the three States point to the loss of over 500 human lives. The disaster appears to be the greatest the country has known since the Johnstown flood.

There are reports that eighty school children were killed at Drake, Ill., and that forty perished at Rush Hill, Mo.

The property loss runs into millions. It is placed, from cyclone, fire and flood, in East St. Louis, Ill., at two millions and a half of dollars. In St. Louis it will be four million more.

The Liggett & Myers wreck buried twenty-three workmen under its debris. Only three deaths resulted from the City Hospital wreck. The Republican Convention Hall is injured but little. A week's work will repair it. Seven steamers were wrecked by the storm. The number of dead they carried down is not known.

Despite the flood of rain which followed the gyration of the winds, the electric light wires ignited the ruins everywhere and the destruction was increased. The streets were so littered with debris that the firemen were unable to render assistance in any direction, even if the water works had not already been destroyed by the cyclone.

The great Eads Bridge, spanning the Mississippi, was partially wrecked and is littered with the wrecks of trains and wagons, with killed or injured men and horses.

Hundreds of families are without homes and every article of household use was carried away by the storm.

The steamer D. H. Pike, with thirty passengers on board, bound for Peoria, was blown bottom side up in the middle of the river and a number of persons were killed.

The steamer Delaphin, with a crew of six and twenty lady passengers on board, was blown against a bridge pier and broke in two. The ladies and two of the crew clung to the bridge stonework, and were rescued.

The Laclede, Planters' and Lindell Hotels were damaged greatly. An express train on the Chicago and Alton was tipped over, and many passengers more or less injured on the bridge.

Ottenad's furniture store, at Broadway and Soulard, was demolished and six men are reported killed. A saloon at 604 South Seventh street fell with nine men in the ruins.

St. Patrick's Church, at Sixth and Biddle streets, fell, and the debris fills the streets. The electric railway line is burned out, as well as electric plant.

Fourteen fire alarms were sounded within an hour, and three alarms were sent in from the poorhouse, which building has 1200 inmates. The roof of the poorhouse was blown off and the fatalities are great.

During the last race at the Fair Grounds the roof was blown off the grand stand. The crowd had gone to the open fields for safety, and only four men were killed. The armory at Seventeenth and Pine streets was used as a hospital.

At 7.30 p. m. the rain, which had ceased for a time, began afresh, and fell in torrents. At 8 o'clock the eastern sky was aflame with the light of fires in East St. Louis. The metal roof of the Merchants' Exchange was rolled up like a scroll and fell into the streets.

The Louisville and Nashville east-bound local passenger train had just reached East St. Louis when the storm struck the city. The train was overturned, but miraculously only a few passengers were injured.

The Chicago and Alton east-bound local passenger train which left St. Louis at 5 o'clock was on the east span of the bridge, when the wind picked the cars up and turned them over on their sides. The iron spans and trusses held the cars from toppling into the river, 100 feet below. The passengers were thrown into a confused mass. The network of wires made rescue difficult and dangerous. The east span of the east bridge is so badly wrecked that it will take three days to allow trains to pass.

Lightning struck the Standard Oil Works and flames were soon pouring from a dozen buildings. The East St. Louis Fire Department was utterly powerless to cope with the fires, and it was feared that nearly the entire business and a great portion of the residence section would be destroyed by flames, if not already ruined by the wind. Among the principal buildings already in ruins are the National Hotel, the Standard Oil Works, East St. Louis Wire Nail Works, the Crescent Elevator, Hesel Elevator, all freight depots and stores and residences on St. Clair avenue.

The damage to the property in St. Louis is estimated at $1,000,000, and the loss in East St. Louis $3,000,000. There were really two tornadoes. One came from the northwest and the other from the direct east. Both met on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi River and joined in a whirling cloud of death and destruction. The list of dead in St. Louis is beyond present computation.

A large section of the city jail blew down. The two hundred prisoners were exercising at the time, but they were too frightened to attempt to escape. The poorhouse, several miles from St. Louis, was damaged by fire and many inmates burned. The East St. Louis Water Works were destroyed.

The levee was packed with people while the storm raged fiercest, groping through the darkness and eagerly imploring information from loved ones on the river.

The Annunciation Church at Sixth and Lasalle streets was totally destroyed. Father Read, the pastor, was fatally injured. Michael Dawes, a driver, was blown from his wagon in the vicinity and instantly killed. The middle span of the roadway above the railroad tracks on the Eads Bridge was blown completely away.

The Plant flour mills and the works of the St. Louis Iron and Steel Company were destroyed, and the big Cupples block of buildings was partially demolished.

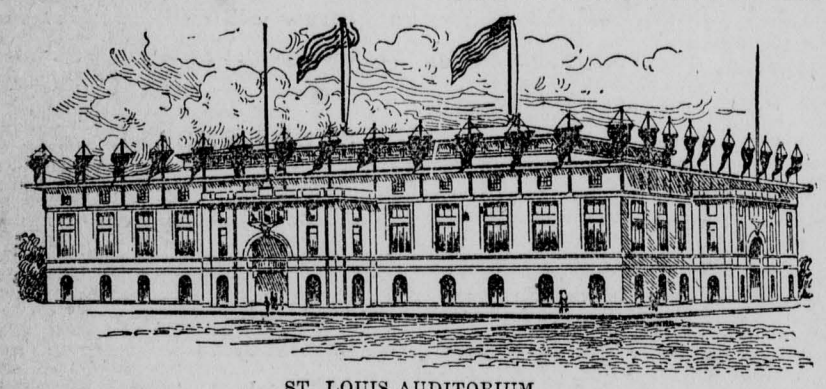
The Waters-Pierce oil works were destroyed by fire, and buildings in several parts of the city burned all night.

The total number of families who are without homes, and whose every article of household effects was swept away by the storm, is variously estimated at from 500 to 800. It will be several days before a complete and trustworthy list can be made.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Vandalia roundhouses, the Standard Oil Works, East St. Louis and Crescent elevators, and a dozen freight houses were caught in the vortex of the cyclone and reduced to debris. Five hundred freight cars are said to have been blown into the river.

The great Eades bridge was twisted all out of shape and made an utter ruin. Freight cars were tossed to and fro, tumbled into ditches, driven sometimes into the fields many rods from where they stood. The great Vandalia freight house fell in a heap of utter ruin, and thirty-five men who had taken refuge in it were buried beneath the ruins and their lives crushed out. Some of the bodies have been got out, torn and mangled beyond the powers of description. Liggett and Meyer's big tobacco manufactory, the largest in the West, according to the latest report was wrecked totally and the loss of life there was great. Twenty dead bodies and many wounded have been recovered from this building.

The scene in the river opposite St. Louis was appalling. Steamboats moored at their landings were torn away, turned over and sunk, drowning all on board. Many people were seen clinging to floating wreckage and pitiously appealing for help.



ST. LOUIS AUDITORIUM.

(Built for the Republican National Convention which will be held June 16. Committeeman Kerens says the damage it has received will not interfere with the meeting.)

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION BUILDING.

(The famous structure, where many National Conventions have met, badly damaged.)

OTHER PLACES STRICKEN.

The Wide Reach of the Storm and Some of the Fatalities.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 28.—Word reached the Chicago and Alton Railroad officials that a tornado had demolished the village of Rush Hill, Mo., twelve miles from Mexico, in Audrian County. The tornado struck the town a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and blew down the schoolhouse, crushing its inmates. The report was to the effect that fifty pupils had been killed and a number injured.

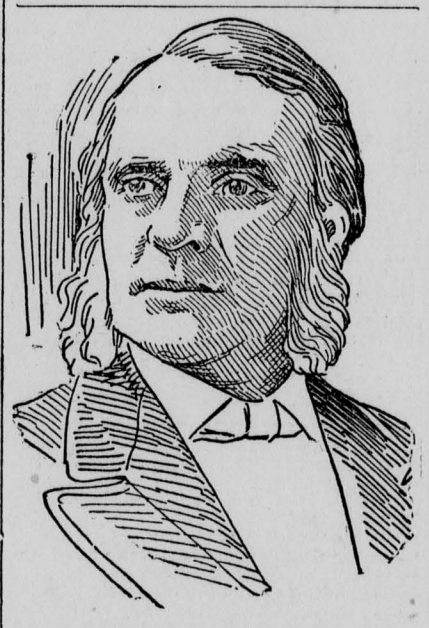
STURGEON, Mo., May 28.—A tornado passed five miles north of Sturgeon about 3 o'clock p. m. At Renick three men were seriously injured and a family of colored people were carried over a mile, two children being fatally hurt. Friendship Church, north of town, was demolished. The funnel-shaped cloud was seen by half the people of Sturgeon. Bridges and fences are torn up for miles.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—Renick, Randolph County, Mo., was blown away this afternoon and several persons were killed. Labadie, Mo., was also destroyed. Ten persons were killed at the latter place.

TWO NEW BISHOPS.

Chaplain McCabe and Earl Cranston Chosen by the Methodists.

Charles C. McCabe, D. D., with Rev. Earl Cranston elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church at the General Conference in Cleveland, was born in Athens, Ohio, October 11, 1836. His alma mater is the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1860 he joined the Ohio Conference. At the breaking out of the war he was made chaplain of the 122d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and went with his regiment to Virginia. At the battle of Winchester, in June, 1863, while caring for the wounded, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. Before the war closed



BISHOP CHARLES C. M'CABE.

he was asked for by the Christian Commission, and made the tour of the great cities of the Republic pleading for that great cause. In 1865 he was stationed at Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1866 he was made Centenary Agent of his conference and then of the State. In 1868 the Board of Church Extension called him into their service. They were in debt and crippled for want of means. For sixteen years he gave his time and strength to this work, and during that time nearly 5000 houses of worship were aided into existence by the Board. The loan fund grew to half a million and the annual income to over $700,000. In 1884 the General Conference elected him Missionary Secretary, in which position he did most effective work. In 1888 he was elected Senior Secretary of the Missionary Society.

The Rev. Earl Cranston, A. M., D. D., is a native of Athens, Ohio, and a classical graduate of the Ohio University. He had an honorable service in the Union Army, and for twenty-one years labored in the itinerant ministry, six years of which period he gave

BISHOP EARL CRANSTON.

to frontier work in the Rocky Mountains before his election to the agency of the Cincinnati Methodist publishing house. He has had much to do with planting the educational work of the church in his Conference, and the cause for Methodism in its mountains and its plains.

Booth's Captor Dead.

L. B. Baker, a lieutenant in the First District of Columbia cavalry, died a few days ago at Lansing, Mich. He was famous as the man who captured J. Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin. He was in the war detective service, and was in charge of the capturing party. It was he who called on Booth to surrender, and he was with the murderer when he died. Baker was sixty-six years old, and had lived in Lansing several years.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 7.

Lesson Text: "Warning to the Disciples," Luke xxii., 24-37—Golden Text: Phil. ii., 5—Commentary.

24. "And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest." It was the last night before Golgotha. It was the night of Gethsemane and only a few hours before that conflict. He had eaten the passover with them and had instituted the Lord's supper. He had washed their feet and taught them how to humble themselves. He was about to humble Himself unto death for them, and they were talking of who should have the highest place. How alone He was! How little they knew Him!

25, 26. "He that is greatest among you let him be as the younger, and he that is chief as he that doth serve." Let gentiles who think much of earthly power, and to whom it is for the present given, let them talk of Lordship and ruling, but let the redeemed of the Lord, who with Him wait for the kingdom, not think of reigning without Him, but rather let us think of renouncing self and of how we can best make it manifest that we are His. It is well enough for the gentiles, who live only for this world, to give special attention to what they shall eat and drink and wear, but those who are heirs of the kingdom are to seek first the kingdom in all its interests, sure that our Heavenly Father, who knoweth our need, will see to all these things for us (Math. vi., 31-33).

27. "I am among you as He that serveth." The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many (Math. xx., 28). He lived not to please Himself nor to seek His own will or glory (Rom. xv., 3; John vi., 38; viii., 50). He did not stand up for His rights, as we say, but ever did well, and oft suffered for it, and always took it patiently, leaving us an example that we should follow His steps (1 Pet. ii., 20, 21).

28. "Ye are they which have continued with Me in my temptations." How kind it was of Him to say so. He must have taken the will for the deed. He has a way of magnifying what we would like to do for Him and of giving us credit beyond what we might think we deserve. He cannot possibly say or do wrong or over state a matter, but He reads the heart and judges according to motive and desire. Let us have more kindly judgment for others.

29. "And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as My Father hath appointed unto Me." Hear Him in His prayer a little later on that same evening, "The glory which Thou gavest Me I have given them" (John xvii., 22). Hear Him in His last message to the church on earth. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with My Father on His throne" (Rev. iii., 21).

30. "That ye may eat and drink at My table in My kingdom and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Compare Math. xix., 28. We may therefore expect to see the twelve apostles (the right one taking Judas's place) in the kingdom ruling over the twelve tribes of Israel. Some day we shall see clearly and understand, as we cannot now, the relationship of the twelve apostles and the twelve tribes of Israel to the New Jerusalem, the Lamb's wife, of Rev. xxi.

31. "And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold satan hath desired you, that he may sift you as wheat." The R. V. says that satan asked for him. If He had been satan's property, like Judas, He would not have needed to ask for him. It is a comfort that satan cannot touch a child of God without first obtaining permission. He had to confess that God had made a fence about Job, and He could not lay a finger upon Him until God permitted Him.

32. "But I have prayed for Thee that thy faith fail not, and when thou art converted (or turned again) strengthen thy brethren." Peter was one of those of whom He said, "Ye are clean," and "He that is washed is clean every whit" (John xiii., 10); therefore we have the Lord's own testimony that Simon Peter was a saved man, and a truly saved man can never be an unsaved man (John x., 27, 28), but he may wander and stumble as Simon was about to do. Then he must turn again to the Lord and be forgiven these wanderings and walk more humbly with God. How very thankful we should be that our High Priest ever liveth to make intercession for us.

33. "And he said unto Him, Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison and to death." Poor, self confident Simon! How little he knew himself. We are to have no confidence in ourselves, but rely wholly upon the Lord. The only safe place is, "Not I, but Christ." "Not I, but the grace of God" (Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10; Phil. iii., 3). Self confidence led to the following afar off, and that to denial of his Lord. Rather let us "Do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with our God" (Mic. vi., 8).

34. "I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day before thou shalt thrice deny thou knowest Me." He knew what was in Peter (John ii., 25); knew it from the beginning, yet loved him all the way through. I have often been glad that He has never found out anything new about me; that He knew me thoroughly from the start and loved me when I was dead in sin.

35. "When I sent you, without purse or scrip or shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing." That was because He sent them. When we go on His business, sent by Him, He will see to all the supply.

36. "But now, he that hath a purse let him take it and likewise his scrip, and he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." This at first sight looks difficult, but in the light of verse 38 I think it is easy. Had He actually intended each to have a sword He could not have said that two swords were enough for eleven men. What, then, did He mean? When He sent them, He took care of them, and they lacked nothing, but now, although He still sends them, He will not be with them as formerly. Can they trust Him as formerly? If not, let them take purse and scrip and sword and take care of themselves on the principle that God helps those who help themselves. As Peter blundered with his sword, so will all blunder who trust themselves rather than Him.

37. "The things concerning Me have an end," All would now soon be fulfilled, and on the morrow He would be crucified as a malefactor. What, then, would these poor sheep do? Could they trust their Heavenly Father, or would all their hopes be dashed to the ground when He whom they had followed had been crucified? Had they only believed all His words, and that He would rise again, how strong they might have been.—Lesson Helper.

Kissing in School is Barred.

The city santitarium has addressed a note to the Superintendent of the city schools of Indianapolis, Ind., and among other things suggested that kissing as practiced by women school teachers among their pupils be interdicted, because disease is thereby apt to be communicated. He also condemned the habit of pupils drinking from a common vessel and of using the same lead pencils. The Superintendent has promised compliance with these suggestions.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

San Francisco has a book agent who has reached the age of 100 years and is still actively at work.

A Baptist preacher in Kentucky claims the speed record. He immersed seventeen persons in twelve minutes the other day.

About 100 Tennessee quail have arrived in Australia from the United States by the steamer Mariposa for the Acclimatization society.

A couple of Middletown (Ct.) hunters recently had great luck. While out they found a litter of eight foxes, which are worth $24 in bounties.

Rockland, Me., has a sixty-one-year-old citizen who for twenty-six years has been hauling rock to the railroad station, but was never on the cars in his life.

F. J. White of Lancaster, Ky., who began to set type in 1830, and who in his prime could set 18,000 ems a day, is still at it, and can set three galleys of brevier a day.

H. Farmer of Masontown, Penn., has the compass which was used by colonel Alexander McLean in completing the survey of the famous Mason and Dixon line.

Dr. A. M. Williams of Bradford, Penn., recently had to have his tongue, one of his tonsils and other parts of his mouth cut out, and to the surprise of everybody he is still able to talk.

It is said that large deposits of potassium nitrate, nearly pure, have been found in South Africa. It is the chief ingredient used in the manufacture of gunpowder, and is worth $80 a ton.

The largest grape vine in the world is located near the old town of Carpenteria, Cal. The trunk is at least three feet in diameter near the ground and the limbs are as large as the noted vine in Montecito.

Dr. Noyes of Menard county, Texas, has 2,000 acres of cotton land, which he irrigates, and says he gets a longer and better staple than can be raised by depending on the weather. Droughts do not worry him, but he hates to see it rain.

Some fishermen on the coast of France not long ago noticed a curious object which the waves had just cast on the beach. On examination it proved to be a loaded torpedo which had been lost at the recent manœuvres and which might have led to a great disaster.

A whaling party under captain Pedro in Monterey bay, California, harpooned a young whale. Its mother, in trying to rescue her offspring, became entangled in the harpoon line, and both monsters towed the boat at railroad speed for two miles before they were killed.

The Oldest Man.

The oldest man now living in the United States is said to be Alexander Freeman, an inmate of the Sailor's Snug Harbor on Staten Island, N. Y. He was born December 22, 1786, and will, accordingly, have lived 110 years next Christmas. Next in age to Freeman is William Haines, who fought under General Jackson at New Orleans. He lives in St. Louis Memorial Home, and is said to be 107 years old. The age of Davis Parks of Fowler, Michigan, is given as 106 years, and Percy Dyer of Belvidere, Illinois, and Andrew F. McKee of Burlington, Kansas, are said to be each 104 years of age. All but one of these men are enrolled as veterans of the war of 1812.—Youth's Companion.

The Sack Tree.

From a species of Antiaris (the genus which includes the celebrated upas tree) sacks are made in Western India by the following singular process. A branch is cut corresponding to the length and diameter of the sack wanted. It is baked a little, and then beaten with clubs till the fibre separates from the wood. This done, the sack formed of the bark is turned inside out and pulled down till the wood is sawed off, with the exception of a small piece left to form the bottom of the sack. These sacks are in general use in Western India. — Scientific American.

Eighty-five percent of the people who are lame are affected on the left side.

HE WAS FOR M'KINLEY.

Penrose the First to Declare for the Ohioan.

HIS INTERVIEW A YEAR AGO

Most Forcible Declaration for the Great Protectionist.

THE PHILADELPHIAN CONSISTENT.

He Urged the Republican State Convention to Stand Up for Quay as a Matter of State Pride, But Would Not Say One Word Against the Availability of McKinley—Some Facts of Interest.

It will be interesting for the voters of Huntingdon county to know that State Senator Boies Penrose, who is to be voted for at the coming primaries, is the original McKinley man in Pennsylvania. He was the first man in the Republican party in the state to come out in a flatfooted statement urging the nomination of the Ohioan. The interview was given out in Philadelphia on June 20, 1895, and every word and line of it shows that Penrose, then as now, was in touch with the people.

Major McKinley was so pleased with the statement, not only because of its earnestness, but also because of the strong and forcible manner with which it was put together, that he sent a personal message to Senator Penrose thanking him for what he had done. Indeed, many persons who are in a position to know regarded this interview as the formal opening of the active and public part of the McKinley campaign. It is eminently proper, therefore, that the county which named McKinley as its choice for president should select Penrose as its choice for senator.

"I believe," said Senator Penrose, "that McKinley is the strongest candidate for the Pennsylvania delegation to support in the next national Republican convention. Pennsylvania is the greatest industrial commonwealth in the Union, and protection to American industry has been for fifty years the vital issue with our people. McKinley is a popular, brainy and representative American, and the champion of the American principle of protection to our home industries.

"We can win with McKinley, upon a platform of protection to American industries and the development of the United States as the dominating nation of the civilized world. I should say, however, that I am, of course, for any Pennsylvanian who can be nominated, if such a contingency should arise."

When the Republican state convention met Senator Penrose was instrumental in having Quay indorsed as the choice of Pennsylvania for the presidency. He distinctly explained his position, saying that it was solely a matter of state pride, and meant no hostility to McKinley. It is no secret with Quay out that Penrose is for McKinley.

A vote for Boies Penrose for United States Senator is a vote in favor of manliness, courage and good government. A vote against him is a vote for the combine and an endorsement of the profligate expenditure of the people's money. Take your choice.

A RELIGIOUS LIE NAILED.

The Malicious Falsehood That Is Being Circulated in Huntingdon.

Some of the agents of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg combine, in their endeavors to defeat Senator Penrose in Huntingdon county, have spread the false and malicious rumor that he is an atheist.

Such a silly story would scarcely be worthy of notice if it had not been spread with the intention of injuring the Philadelphian. It is a lie, pure and simple. Senator Penrose comes of good Presbyterian stock. One of his ancestors, a Presbyterian minister, was a chaplain in Washton's army during the revolutionary war.

In addition to this, Senator Penrose is in good standing with the Masons, and if the agents of the combine had any brains at all they would know that an atheist cannot belong to the Masonic fraternity.

Represents Youth and Chivalry.

Senator Penrose represents the youth, the chivalry, the education and the highest ambitions of the Republican party. A member of one of our oldest families, and Philadelphian to the heart strings, by other ties he represents whatever is representative of the achievements and splendor of Philadelphia. He graduated with honor at Harvard. His private life is without blame and his public life teems with achievement. His battle against the public building maelstrom of squandered money was a commendable civil effort. His belief in the sanctity of the American Sabbath and the integrity of the American school bring him close to the American heart. His declaration in favor of a high license and favoring a stern hand upon the rum traffic will commend him to the support of those who see in this liquor issue the one more than all others pregnant with evil.—Philadelphia Star.

Courage to Fight Corporations.

In his present position Senator Penrose has as great opportunities to serve the public as he would have had in the office of the mayor of Philadelphia. By helping to curb the corporation lobby in the state senate he can do much to promote honest and wholesome legislation in Pennsylvania. He has the ability and the courage to confront the corporation lobbyists, while he has no longer any temptation to conciliate them. He can serve the public now without any trammels. The building commission did what little it could to help the corporation "combine" and the contractors to defeat him for the mayoralty, but he is still where his enemies may have the most cause to fear him.—Philadelphia Record.

HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

How Senator Penrose is Regarded by His Legislative Colleagues.

A man is best judged by those who are closest to him. The great esteem in which Senator Penrose is held by his colleagues was shown at the close of the session of 1891, when he retired from the position of president pro tem. His colleagues on that occasion presented him with a magnificent solid silver service. Senator John B. Robinson acted as chairman of the meeting at which the testimonial was presented. Senator Grant Herring, who is opposed to Senator Penrose, in making the presentation speech said:

"It seems to have fallen to my lot to have been called upon this morning to present this testimonial of the senators of the state of Pennsylvania to their late retiring president pro tem. Owing to the high character and to the marked ability of our late president pro tempore I can assure you I esteem it a rare privilege to be thus called upon to present to him this testimonial of our respect, and although not long in this body—but one session—and not having lived under the administration of any other president pro tem., it has nevertheless been the fact that many senators of this body have been called upon at different times to preside over its deliberations, and we feel that we are not going too far, although comparisons are sometimes odious and in making them we are apt to tread upon dangerous ground, nevertheless the circumstances are such, we believe, that all will agree that of all those who sat in the president's chair to preside over the deliberations of this body during the present session, there was something about our young president pro tem. which distinguished him above and beyond all others.

"Upon assuming the duties of the office it will be remembered that he undertook them and began with a neat, carefully worded, logically prepared address, defining his position and the course he would likely pursue in the performance of his duties as such officer. That line of policy has been carried out to the letter, and although we are apt to be criticised frequently in speaking in praise of one, or one who would undertake to praise merely for the sake of praise or mere flattery, I want to say here and now what little has been said and what little shall be said by me in regard to the administration of the office of president pro tempore by Senator Penrose, come from the bottom of my heart, and I know from conversation with other members of this body, that sentiment is bona fide.

"For more than five months Senator Penrose has conducted this office without reproach. In keenness of judgment, in his power to take a stand and maintain it by logic, in evenness of temper, he has not and cannot be equaled in the administration of that office. These attributes to the successful operation in an office of this sort are prominently found and have been exhibited by him in the course of the discharge of his duties. You always knew where to find him. He never did anything by halves. The impression, therefore, became grounded in the minds of all of us that our president pro tempore had not only an executive, but an executive combined with a judicial mind. We cannot recall one instance of a ruffled temper or an exhibition of temper."

A vote for Boies Penrose for United States Senator is a vote in favor of manliness, courage and good government. A vote against him is a vote for the combine and an endorsement of the profligate expenditure of the people's money. Take your choice.

Straightforward and Clean Handed.

Senator Penrose, we believe, is a straightforward and clean handed young man, who is in sympathy with liberal and broad minded ideas. Although he is well educated and comes of a well known family, there is nothing dudish or namby-pamby or aristocratic in his make-up. He is a party man, with no finical nonsense in his notions of politics, but he is one of the kind who can think for themselves, and we are very much mistaken in him if he would become the slave of the combine or of any man or set of men.—Taggarts' Times.

—If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small amount? For sale by J. G. Gillam.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for senator from the 33d senatorial district subject to the decision of the Republican Convention in Huntingdon county. H. C. CHISHOLM.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

ASSEMBLY.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican convention of Huntingdon county.
Miller twp. T. O. MILLIKEN.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the voice of the people as expressed at the Republican primaries, and respectfully and cordially ask your help. I mean you my friend. Z. T. JONES.
Shade Gap, Pa., Mch. 3, '96.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. H. S. MUSSER.
Brady Twp., Feb. 25.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. A. R. LEFFARD.
Huntingdon, Mch. 2.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. JEROME S. NOPHSKER.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. D. M. MILLER.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. F. A. DIETRICH.
Birmingham.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. C. C. BREWSTER.
Shirleysburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. J. C. SHAFFER.
Calvin District, April 1.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. JOHN E. WILSON.
Jackson township, March 7.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. B. F. GODARD.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
Clay twp. JEHU MADDEN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
Mount Union. A. S. WELCH.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissiner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
Cassville. E. B. HISSONG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. JAMES C. WRIGHT.
Union township, March 7.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. THOMAS J. WRIGHT.
Union Twp., Feb. 26.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. ANDREW SCHULDT.
Porter Twp., Feb. 17, 1896.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for district attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican county primaries and convention. H. B. DUNN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for district attorney subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
Orbisonia, March 7. J. M. STEESE.

AUDITOR.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
Mount Union. CHAS. W. HINEY.

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